The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,845 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	For Marseilles & London.
L	RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th Nov.
—	SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
L	VERONA	3119	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M	PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th "
L	CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th "
—	ASSAM	3068	500	J. P. Hassall	24th "
L	ROHILLA	3490	700	W. Barratt	31st "
M	BOKHARA	3944	600	C. K. Edwards	7th Jan.
L	HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th "
—	GWALIOR	2753	500	R. W. Haselwood	21st "
L	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th Nov.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th "
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 16, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	22nd Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Raguzin	4200	600	16th "
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500 500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Nov. 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. "WERNETH HALL" 4,100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain T. COLLIN, will be despatched punctually on the 25th instant.

Passengers booking to Marseilles only can forward their heavy baggage to Liverpool free.
The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For rates of passage, &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS
S.S. BELGRAVIA FOR MARSEILLES.
Sailing 25th November punctually.



ATTENTION is invited to this favourite steamer offering a Splendid opportunity to passengers desirous of avoiding the Bay of Biscay.

Passengers can be booked by sea to Marseilles or Glasgow, also to London [overland from Marseilles on through tickets from Bombay.]
The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and the refrigerating room insure unlimited supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.

Bombay Nov mber 16, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.



THE SUBSCRIBERS DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high classed Steamers "Crown of Arragon" 2,356 tons and "County of York" 2,282, and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.
Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th November, at 2 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,078 " on or about 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 17, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILTON CHEESE.

New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NUTS.

KENTISH COB NUTS	0 15
BRAZILS	0 10
BARCELONAS	0 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS & STORE DEALERS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES.

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.
Very Fine and Good.
Re. 1, Per lb.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND.

PARCELS of INDIAN CONDIMENTS prepared for transmission Home as 'Xmas Presents.

	Rs.	a.
Empress of India Chutney per bottle	1	0
Major Grey's Chutney " "	1	0
Bombay Chutney " "	1	0
Cashmere Chutney " "	0	12
Green Mango Chutney " "	0	12
Lucknow Chutney " "	1	0
Nepal Pepper Genuine " "	0	8

Curry Powder, Mullingatawney paste, Guava and Rosselle Jellies, Mango Jam and Jelly. Tamarind Fish.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EVERLASTING INKSTAND,

NO INK REQUIRED FOR MANY YEARS!!

EXCELLENT INK, ready for use, will be instantly obtained by pouring water in the inkstand.

Annas 8, Each.
Rs. 5-8-0, Per Dozen.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDIA RUBBER SPEAKING TOYS.

Dolls.	Horses.
Babies.	Cocks.
Parrots.	Cats.
Ostriches.	Cows.
Peacocks.	Figures.
Clowns.	Sheeps.
Ducks.	Swans and
Dogs.	Pigs.
Goats.	I. R. Balls.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF EVERY KIND OF TOYS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE: ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS

for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE—The following ELECTRICAL ARTICLES, FITTINGS, &c.

3 Commutators, 16 Light "Brush" Arc Dynamo.
1 Micrometre gauge in case.
2 Speed Indicators, "Young's," in cases.
40 Cut-outs Armatures and Springs.
10 Sets Brushes, Arc Dynamo "Brush."
3 Testing Batteries.
74 Carbon Rods, "Brush" Arc Lamps.
3,820 Yds. India-rubber coated wire.
4 Truck wheels, and 2 standards with Pedestals cast iron.

And Sundry other articles, suited for "Brush" Electric Machinery.

Also an Invoice of 3 cases containing Ornamental and Fancy Brackets and glass globes well suited for incandescent lighting.

Apply to
THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Official Liquidator,
Bombay Electrical Company, Ld.
10, Meadows Street, November 12th 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

"REDUCTION OF PRICES."

TREACHER and Co. have now the pleasure of informing their numerous Customers that the full benefit of the slight improvement in Exchange, which has recently taken place, has been given them, a CORRESPONDING REDUCTION having been made in the Store and Wine Catalogue now issued:—

HAMS AND BACON.

	Rs.	a.
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb.	0	15
Ham, Boneless, Cooked, in tins, 4 to 6 lbs., per lb.	1	6
Ham, Boiled, 2-lb. tins, each	1	7
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0	13
Ditto in cut, per lb.	0	14
Ditto in tins, of about 2 and 4lbs. each, per lb.	1	3

BUTTER AND LARD.

Choicest Danish Butter, in 1-lb. tins, per tin	1	5
Hog's Lard, in 1-lb. tins	1	0

CHEESE.

Double Glo'ster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	0	12
Ditto in cut	0	13
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only), per lb.	0	12
Cheddar, in tins, of about 2 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Gruyere, in tins, of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles, each	1	2

TONGUES.

American cooked Tongues, per tin	2	8
Do. Lunch do. per tin	1	10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1	0
Ox-Tongues, dried in tins, each	5	2
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table in tins, each	5	6
Do. Prime Pic-nic, per tin	2	2
Do. Paysandu, per tin	2	0
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0	13

PRESERVED FISH.

Anchovies, in Oil, per bottle	0	12
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1	5
Cod Fish, 1-lb. tins	0	9
Do. Roes, fresh	0	10
Digby Chicks	0	11
Haddock, fresh, 1-lb. tins	0	9
Do. Finnon, per tin	0	11
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	11
Herrings, fine, fresh	0	6
Do. Kippered	0	11
Do. A la Sardine, small tins	0	12
Do. Red, selected fish	1	0
Do. in Fennel Sauce, per tin	0	12
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0	12
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin	1	6
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad, per tin	0	9
Mackerel, fine, fresh, per tin	0	8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	14
Do. American, pint tins, per tin	0	8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0	11
Salmon, fresh, American, 1-lb. tins, per tin	0	9
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's, 1-lb. tins, per tin	1	3
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0	7
Do. do. double tins, per tin	0	11
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1	3
Sprats, dried, per tin	0	13
Turbot, fresh, per tin	0	13
Whitebait, Real Blackwall, per tin	1	4
Yarmouth, Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0	15

FRENCH PATES.

	Rs.	a.
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) } Truffled	3	0
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux) } Truffled		
Snipe (Pate de Becassines) } Without Truffles,		
Woodcock (Pate de Becasses) } large tin	2	12
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Truffled, small tin	1	8

SAUSAGES.

Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	15
Do. do. large size do. do.	1	11
Bologna do. do. do.	1	4
Cambridge do. do. do.	0	15
Pork do. do. do.	0	15
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's do.	0	12
Do. do. small tin, do. do.	0	7
Norfolk Sausages do. do.	0	11
Irish do. Shamrock brand do.	0	12

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, per tin	1	4
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2	2
Do. finest Californian, per tin	1	4
Carrots, English, per tin	0	6
French Beans (Haricot Verts), per tin	0	9
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetables, per tin	0	10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½-lb. tins	0	7
Do. do. 1-lb. do.	0	12
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin	0	12
Peas, English, per tin	0	7
Petit Pois (Au Naturel), per tin	0	9
Parsnips, English, per tin	0	7
Turnips, do., per tin	0	6
Chollet's compressed Vegetables, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3	12
Truffles, in bottles, per bottle	1	10
Mixed Vegetables, compressed	1	2

JAMS.

Apricot } Per tin	0	9
Cherry } Per tin		
All other kinds, per tin	0	7

MARMALADE AND HONEY.

Orange Marmalade, Keiller's, 1-lb. tins	0	6
Do. Cairn's Home-made, 1 lb. tins	0	9
Narbonne Honey, per bottle	0	12

TABLE SAUCES.

Worcester, Treacher & Co.'s, pints	0	12

(This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces.)

Worcestershire, Lea and Perrins } ½-pints	0	11
Reading Cock's } pints	1	3
Harvey's (by Lazemby) } pints		
Burgess's Essence of Anchovies } ½-pints	0	11
Treacher's do. do. } pints	1	2

CAPER'S OLIVES.

Caper's Real French } ½-pints each	0	8
} pints	0	12
Olives, Spanish, pints	0	13
Do. French } ½-pints	0	6
} pints	0	10

Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Confectionery, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS'
TABLE WATERS,

As supplied to several Messes and a large number of the *Elite*.

	Rs.	a.
SODA WATER, Pure, Sparkling and "Crisp"	0	12
AERATED WATER, a plain carbonated water, the best for mixing with Clarets, etc.	0	12
GINGERADE, an agreeable beverage	1	0
LEMONADE, of delicious flavour	1	0
LITHIA WATER, accurately prepared	1	8
POTASH WATER, superior to Soda for Whisky pegs	0	12
SELTZER WATER, an exact imitation of the Spring	1	0
TONIC WATER, prepared with genuine Quinine of agreeable flavour	1	0
VICHY WATER, prepared in accordance with analyses.	1	4

Observe the word "Crisp" on all our Aerated Waters, without which none are genuine.

The above can also be supplied in glass-ball stoppered-balls as well as corked bottles.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35

PER MONTH.

ON SALE

FOR CASH

OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

PIANOFORTES

BY

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD,
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.

Price List post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy,

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time] using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE G. I. P. RAILWAY TERMINUS.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES!
EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.
IN THEIR REFINED AND WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Grand Transformation Scene, with Beautiful Mechanical Effects, and Lime Light.
Every Convenience and Accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen in Reserved Seats and First Class.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE at 3 p.m.,
On SATURDAY, the 20th Nov., for Children & Family.
REDUCED PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF
PAROCHIAL CONCERTS
will be held in
S. PETER'S BOYS SCHOOL, MAZAGON,
on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.
QUADRILLE PARTY.

OWING to the success of the Quadrille Party held last FRIDAY, at the Hotel de Europe, 44 Parel Road, Byculla, by general request, another will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.
Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, Rs. 2.
Dancing at 9 p.m.
A Splendid String Band will be in attendance.
T. A. M. C.

STEAM TO CATANIA (SICILY) AND NAPLES.



THE A 1 S.S. "ALGOMA," Captain Ranton, will sail as above about 24th November. 1st Class Rs. 300. Less for Parties. Apply to
WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited.
POWER OF ATTORNEY.

THE Undersigned having returned to Bombay, the Power of Attorney granted to Mr. HENRY O'CONNOR in May last is VOID.
LOUIS PENNY,
Engineer and Manager.
Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

PLEASE NOTE.

TO AVOID DELAY in the transmission of our orders to London for SUPPLIES of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS we beg most respectfully to remind our customers, Local and Up-country that the LAST DAY of sending in subscriptions is the 25TH OF NOVEMBER 1886. We have also the pleasure to announce that the number of subscribers now on our list is almost double the number we had on our books last year, a proof indisputable of the extensive patronage enjoyed by our firm.

Our revised and enlarged price-list of Newspapers and Periodicals, a mere reference to which will satisfy intending subscribers that our charges are moderate and less than those of any other firm in our line in India, is sent post free on application.

Clearance sale. Catalogue of books free of post on application.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.
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TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on Land's End Road Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 250.
A BUNGALOW on Harkness Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 250.
A BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 300.
A Commodious BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummun Street.

TO BE LET—From 1st December, the GROUND FLOOR of the "BIRD CAGE" in Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

JUST UNPACKED.
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
DOLLS! DOLLS!!
WAX DOLLS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.
JOINTED DOLLS.
TOYS OF ALL DESCRIPTION AND AT ALL PRICES.
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JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART
EXHIBITION NUMBERS.
Nos. 11, 12, 13 AND 14
ON HAND,
PRICE Rs. 1-8 EACH
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Orders registered.
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NOW READY.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887,
POCKET DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
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NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
Now on hand a large selection of
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HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.
THE BASEL MISSION'S INDIAN CARDS.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
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ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JANUARY, 1887, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:

1. Notice of motion by the Chairman, of his intention to move.
2. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 17th inst.
3. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to the payments, amounting to Rs. 43,140-5-2, from Surplus Cash Balance as per details, circulated to the members of the Corporation.
4. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 700, from savings in the grants for laying water mains in Tardeo and Cruickshank Roads, to meet the cost of removing 4 water mains from Khurshedjee Shukblajee Street.
5. Sanction to be asked to the writing-off of (1) Rs. 249-15-0, being the difference between the book-value, and the amount to be charged to the Tansa Water Works for certain mathemetical instruments transferred to the Tansa Water Works from the Engineer's stock, (2) Rs. 9,204-12-9, being the difference between the book value and sale proceeds of unserviceable, perishable dead and live stock of different departments of the Municipality.
6. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Government, for the G. I. P. Railway Company, of 15 1-9 square yards, or thereabouts, of Municipal land, situate between Haines and Parel Roads (near Byculla Bridge), as such rates as the Collector of Bombay may determine, the land to be so sold being required for the construction of proposed railway station at Byculla.
7. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Mr. Maneckshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, of a steam pump for Rs. 300.
8. Government letter forwarding copy of letter from the Government of India, in reply to a memorial from the Corporation, on the question of raising or guaranteeing the loan of 123 lakhs, required for the carrying out of the Tansa Water Works Scheme, and of the extension of the period for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works debt.
9. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Government letter, Public Works Department, stating that Government have no intention, at present, of disposing of any more land opposite the "Sailors," Home than will be required for the Municipal building.
10. Further letter, from Mr. Narayan Abbajee Parelker regarding the lighting of Para Lane, Parel.
11. Letter, from Messrs. Rahimbhoy Hemrai, Allarakha Jaitha, and other residents of Israil Mohla Lane, praying that immediate steps may be taken to have the lane put in order, and the cross lanes thereat lighted.
12. Petition, from Hindus residing at Upper Mahim, praying that a new Market may be provided there for the sale of vegetables and fruit only.
13. Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner for the year 1885-86, together with the review thereof by the Council, and the Report of the Auditors for the same period.
14. The Health Officer's Report for the Second Quarter of 1886.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, November 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—An English or Eurasian LADY, acquainted with Hindustanee, for a First Class Parsee Dramatic Company. Apply, by letter, to "NATUCK" care of this office.

INDIAN VIEW—'Xmas Cards at 8 Annas each, same sold by other firms at DOUBLE the Price; 'Xmas Cards in great variety from one pice each—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! Entirely New Stock, suitable for fashionable people. Rare Novelties from Paris, up to Rs. 20 each, other Ladies' Requisites Cheap—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—We import by every mail all the latest Novelties in Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, and are prepared to offer Cheaper than any firm in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED, BOMBAY.—Fresh supplies of Crystallized Fruit, Paris, Confectionery, Toys, and Fancy Goods.
W. J. ESSAI.

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CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED, BOMBAY.—Prime York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Cheese, &c., for 'XMAS supplies.
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CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED, BOMBAY.—Fresh supplies of Dessert Raisin, Sultanas, Pudding Raisins and 'XMAS Stores.
W. J. ESSAI.

"XMAS" NOVELTIES.—Tea Sets—Dolls, Balls, &c. New opened—The Cash Bazaar, Ld., Church-gate Corner.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, TOYS, DOLLS, &c., at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGING, comfortably furnished Rooms at moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. Ungwar, 35, Medow Street, Fort.

VERY SUPERIOR TABLE MIRRORS in Plush Frames, suitable for presentation, in three sizes from Rs. 8 a pair at STEWARD and Co. 2, Church-gate-street.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splendid condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Khoja Moholla; Mr. Piroo Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

FOR SALE—the following Goods from the A. and N. Stores *viz.*, 2 cases dinner and breakfast sets and glass, 1 case stores, 1 case groceries and drugs, 1 parcel cutlery. The owner will accept English prices. For particulars apply to Messrs. KING, KING and Co.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements and automatic attachments, such as patent bobbing winders triple action balance wheel, stop, motion, &c., &c. They are for all classes of work suitable for milliners' families' dress-makers, outfitters and shoemakers, &c., &c. 5 Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CEE SPRING CARRIAGE FOR SALE. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 6, Rampart Row.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A PARTNER, with 2,000 Rupees, to joint an Italian Oilman Store business. Apply, with letter, to "G. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO LET—The First Floor of House No. 5, Hornby Row, facing the sea, and well adapted for Offices. Apply to Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, No. 6, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, a square sympathetic PIANO, by LIPP, owner going home, 18 months in use, virtually new. Price Rs. 500. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOOSE TEETH & TENDER GUMS.—A perfect cure for this painful disease (Pyorrhœa alveolaris). Apply to T. H. STEPHENS, Dental Surgeon, Bareilly, N. W. P.

PORTABLE HARMONIUM, Musical-Boxes, Ariston, Herophon, Banjos, Guitars, Fiddles, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c., and Piano Music, at B. S. Ramchunder and Co; No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

GRAND LODGE S. F. I.—The MASONIC FESTIVAL of ST. ANDREW will take place at FreeMasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 27th instant. For Tickets, Rupees 5 each. Apply to the GRAND SECRETARY, Free-Masons' Hall.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

YORK HAMS, Rolled Bacon, Cheddar, Double Glo'ster, and Gruyere Cheese.—PEARSE & Co, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 1 CASE ORNAMENTED BEDSTEADS, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4 Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of the concerned the following:—

Landed Ex. S. S. "Persia."

B J C B—249 1 case 5 iron bedsteads 4½ to 2½ by 6½ to 5 feet; ornamented with gold and flowers (with woven mattresses.)

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of distraint goods such as table, cupboard, chairs, benches, cot, screen, copper-pots, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and

In Re Abdoolali Nooradin Master, an insolvent, consisting of W. I. Treasury safe, diamond ring, piroza ring, gold and silver coins and ornaments (bangles, anklets, &c.), small pearl earring, &c.

In Re Mahomedbhai Lalji, Fazulbhai Lalji and Meherali Lalji Ludha, insolvents, consisting of mattresses, chairs and box empty.

In Re Bebee Jaun, an insolvent, consisting of pictures, clock, globe, lamps, Child's glass door press, &c.

Also by order of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay E. L. Co., Ld.
Lot buttens.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 18, 1886.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
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Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

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THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett.	—BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 200 Bales		175 Bales
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FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property.
As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.
Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
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MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT!

AN OLD ESTABLISHED OUTFITTING and TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, situated in the N.-W.P. Hills in Summer, Plains in Winter.
A most eligible opportunity for a Master Tailor or Cutter, wishing to set up in business.
Satisfactory reasons given for selling.
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care of *Bombay Gazette*

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations.

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on the 30th November for the supply to this Company during the month of December 1886, of 1,000 tons of TEAK TIMBER to the following specification.
"To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon teak in straight square logs, in quality full Indian first-class without holes, shakes or wens."
"The logs to be at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long and from at least 12 inches square and upwards, and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log."
The price is to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, or the price for the delivery at either to be separately stated.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, November, 15, 1886.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Po Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c., &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—TOCKS ON HAND
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
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BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
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THOS. WRAGG AND SON
(Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.
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CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES FAIENCERIES DE SARREGUEMINES.

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.
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OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		„	9	8
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WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	„	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

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CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

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SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS!!

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
OR FROM
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
WHERE ALL WATCHES SHOULD BE SENT FOR REPAIR.
Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Address to the Viceroy from Surat Municipality, 12-30 p.m.

Band, B. V. Regt., Apollo Bunder, 5-30 p.m.

Evening Party to Lord Dufferin, Mazagon Castle, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Kangra (s), from London. Yesterday:—Mecca (s), from Mozambique; Carlton (s), Melbourne; Regius (s), Cardiff; and Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 13th instant, shows an increase of Rs. 66,706 in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 6th instant, shows an increase of Rs. 18,677 in receipts.

LOST PROPERTY.—Bomonjee Ruttonjee, living in Dhunjee Doongri Street, reported to the police that he dropped a gold watch, valued Rs. 60, from his pocket somewhere between his house and the Kennedy Sea Face, on Tuesday last.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a new-born male child found lying in a sweeper's lane at Khoja Street in an advanced state of decomposition, on Tuesday night. An open verdict was recorded.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Mowla Bhawo, a labourer. About twenty-four days ago, while working at some timber, a log accidentally fell on the calf of his right leg and injured it, causing a severe wound; tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Haines Road, on the body of Babajee Suddoo, aged 40 years, a labourer employed at the Western India Flour Mills. On the 7th inst. he met with an accident, one of the fingers of his left hand being crushed by a roller in the Flour Mill. He died from its effects on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A VAGRANT.—Charles McClure, *alias* Puggy, a European vagrant, on the expiration of his sentence of imprisonment for one month, was yesterday placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with being a vagrant and without any visible means of subsistence. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent back to the Government Workhouse, as he had been already declared a vagrant on the 27th June last.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the morgue yesterday, touching the death of Pedad, aged 50 years, a Mahomedan mendicant. He had been suffering for the past three years from pains in the chest and difficulty of breathing. On Tuesday night he was found lying unconscious on the Esplanade, and when being removed to the hospital by the police, died on the way. A verdict of death from heart disease was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-30 this evening:—

Overture ....Flotte Bursche ....Luppé.
Gavotte by Sydney Smith and by L. Mayeur.
Grand March ....King William of Prussia's Coronation Meyerbeer.
Valse ....La Gitana ....E. Bucalossi.
Quadrille ....Roundabout ....W. William.
Polka ....Gentillesse............L. Gobbaerts.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Fort Police Court Lane, touching the death of Sorabjee Cowasjee, aged 80 years, a Parsee priest. For the last three years he was of unsound mind, and at about 9 p.m. on Tuesday, after taking his evening meal, he jumped into a well. A man was sent down the well, and brought up the body, but life was extinct. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well while in an unsound state of mind.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE RAHIMATBAI, WIDOW.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which Mr. Lang opposed on behalf of a creditor, and asked for a week's postponement, as his client had not had time to file the grounds of opposition. The insolvent, widow of Adum Sheik Essak, had brought a vexatious suit in the High Court, which was dismissed with costs; and she was lately arrested at the instance of the opposing creditor and lodged in jail. The Judge said he would be presiding next week at the Criminal Sessions, and the matter was postponed for a fortnight, with an interim order to the insovent, who was directed to appear in person next time.

RE THOMAS WILLIAM RENNIE.—Mr. Manker moved for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE KHOJA MOHIDEEN MAHOMED.—Mr. Dhairyavan asked for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE SAMUEL SIDDOO ENNGOO.—On the application of Mr. Basil Scott, a rule *nisi* granted on a previous occasion, by which the creditors were required to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up in respect of the debts mentioned in the schedule, was made absolute.

RE SOONDERRAO ROWJEE.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE LUCKMIDAS DWARKADAS.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for leave to amend tha schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE ANDREW WALTER JONES.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insovent, applied for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE HAJEE CASSUM MOOLJEE.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order. His client, the son of a wealthy Khoja merchant, had fallen into the hands of Marwarees; his father had already paid Rs. 1,700 of the debts; and further time was required to enable the insolvent to collect some more blank promissory notes passed by him to Marwarees. His Lordship extended the interim order for two months.

RE W. A. MCDOWELL.—Mr. Manker applied for the insolvent's personal discharge. A Marwaree creditor opposed the application. Previous to returning from Government service in July last, insolvent got a bonus of Rs. 1,000, of which Rs. 400 had been inserted in the schedule as fees paid to doctors and payment for medicines.

Mr. Manker said that his client was subject to fits, and was suffering from general debility.

On the Marwaree creditor asking for vouchers for the medical fees, the Judge remarked that it was not usual for doctors to give vouchers; and his Lordship spoke from a personal experince during the last forty years, as he had paid fees to many doctors and had never received vouchers for them.

As the Marwaree creditor failed to make out the grounds of opposition, the insolvent was granted his discharge.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were also granted discharges:—Kutchra Mooljee, Sona Naikin and Tara Naikin, *nautch* girls, Esmail Ruttonsey, Gunputrao Ittoba, Mujabhoy Alibhoy, and Amidas Raghunathdas.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PARSEE AND EURASIAN YOUTHS.

WHAT employment to find for Eurasian youths has of late become a serious question with the thoughtful members of that community. The Parsee community is the only other community to whom the question applies with equal seriousness. Both communities are at a loss to find suitable employment for their young men. The Parsee elders merely deplore the state of things and grumble at it, but the leaders of the Eurasian community are trying their utmost to find a remedy for the evil. They have not yet however obtained any large measure of success, as their youth are wanting in the qualities which are necessary for certain kinds of employment. Most of them are not well educated, and these do not wish to take up those lower grades of employment for which they are fit. Parsee and Eurasian youths both hesitate to go out of Bombay in search of work, as in their opinion work up-country is harder than in the Presidency town.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE CONSUL GENERAL AND THE PARSEES.

Some of the English dailies have good reason to comment on the unusual excitement the Parsees are working themselves into on the subject of the supposed regard of the Shah of Persia for the Zoroastrians residing in India. In days gone by no Persian Consul in India took any notice of the Parsees. The present worthy and energetic but inexperienced official has taken them in hand, and hence the commotion. We beg to assure the worthy Consul that mere honeyed words and presentation of little bits of metal in the shape of commemorative medals will not induce the long-headed Parsees to rush off to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s office to buy tickets for the Persian Gulf. It requires much more than sweet sherbet to induce them to turn their backs on India and return to their Fatherland. Let the Shah send some free passages to be used by those Parsees who may wish to try their luck in Persia. Let him imitate the Ameer of Cabul, who not only invited a Parsee firm to establish themselves in his territory, but advanced them a lakh of rupees to facilitate their work. If the Shah really wishes to recall the Parsees, let him give them lands, remit taxes, and promise them safety and support.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 6th of November there were 271 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 32·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 272 deaths, and the death-rate was 32·7 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 54 from cholera, 92 from fevers, 31 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified; 7 Non Asiatics, 6 Mixed Races, 189 Hindus, 67 Muhammadans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—"The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 6th November was 271 against 272 and 265 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 39. There were 54 deaths from cholera against 73 and 63 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 27. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 93 and 27 respectively, against 82 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·6 per mille per annum, against 30·3, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

THE MADURA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.—Owing to the proposed appointment of Mr. Crighton as Engineer of the Madura Water-supply project having been objected to by Government, the Municipal Council of Madura have had to make other arrangements, and have obtained the sanction of Government to the employment of Mr. O'Shaughnessy as Sanitary and Mechanical Engineer on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, subject to the consent of the District Board, Government have further consented to make a grant of Rs. 20,000 from Provincial funds in aid of the water project, provided the Municipal Council can satisfy Government there is a reasonable prospect of their being able to provide the balance required, *viz.*, Rs. 48,000, to complete the work which is estimated to cost in all Rs. 1,36,000.—*Times.*

A RIOTING CASE AT ANANTAPUR.—The President of the Gooty Pleaders' Association has telegraphed as follows:—"In Regina *vs.* Sadasiva Reddy, a Reddy of Anantapur and a District Board Member, and five of his nephews and sons, were charged, under sections 147 and 356, with having committed rioting to try to oust the Reddy's daughter-in-law, her father, his brother-in-law, and some others who entered upon his land under cover of the pattah. The temporary Deputy Magistrate of Anantapur, after refusing to summon the Police Superintendent, Mr. Thomas, who was alleged to have quarrelled with Sadasiva, to prove motive, and some others for the defence to prove possession, and allowing a few to be examined, sentenced Sadasiva to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 75 fine; the others to two months, and Rs. 25 fine each. There is great indignation all over the district at the severity of the sentence. Some of the convicted are school-going boys of 14, 16, and 18 years of age. The police handcuffed, and treated them as common felons. The Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Pinhey, who first tried the case, granted the summons to Mr. Thomas, but the Deputy refused. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Goldingham, promptly released them on bail, and his decision is anxiously avaited."—*Mail.*

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN ON ALPINE GLACIERS.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN delivered a lecture at Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, on Saturday evening, Oct. 23, on Alpine Glaciers. Mr. Stephen said that a hundred years ago nobody seemed to look at the Alps for themselves, until Rousseau made them fashionable, and Byron and other English poets followed suit. In 1856 Professor Forbes and Mr. Ruskin wrote certain books about them, which so fired the imagination of some young men, that they determined to get to the top of these mountains. In 1857 they formed the Alpine Club, and at the end of ten years they had got to the top of nearly every mountain in the chain. In 1861 an attempt was made to break down the monopoly instituted by the guides of Chamounix, and he (the lecturer) undertook the ascent with guides that he had brought with him from a distance. His party consisted of five Englishmen and three guides, and they determined to attempt the ascent by way of one of the largest glaciers instead of by the usual route. An accident to one of the party necessitated their return to the village. Another attempt was made as soon as possible, and this proved successful. He had ascended Mont Blanc four times altogether, and on the last occasion witnessed the sunset from the top of the mountain. The impression created on him by this spectacle was a lasting one. The first sign of the setting of the sun was that the mountains began to light up with that extraordinary Alpine glow which was like nothing else in the world, and which seemed to be a sort of mysterious solid fire gleaming along the whole range of glaciers; and between them and himself, as the evening mists rose, it seemed as if there were a great sea of some transparent, ethereal, bluish fluid. Then, suddenly he became aware of a great dark triangle that was cut out of the twilight. At first he hardly knew how to account for this; but he soon saw that it was the great shadow of Mont Blanc itself that was gradually creeping down the valley and seemed as though it would go the whole way to the distant horizon. Presently this shadow, by some curious effect, appeared to climb up into the sky, and all of a sudden vanished entirely. As he stood upon the mountain it did not seem as though the sun was sinking, but as if he felt the great lurch of the earth round to the east throwing up the shadow into the sky. Then, all the mountains disappeared, and the great dark shadow sprang up and began to envelop the moon, rising pale and ghastly opposite the sun. The final spectacle was witnessed from a lower attitude. The immense range of snowy cliffs was turned livid and ghastly pale to the side against the sun, and on the other side was still glowing and ruddy against the dark night that was coming up; and far away beyond the Lake of Geneva there was a great orange band of light brooding over France.

"LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUE."

THEY are having a lively time of it in Tennessee. Two brothers are at present on the war path as candidates for the Governorship of the State; and, what is still more interesting, they conduct their canvas, in company:—

"Alf and Bob Taylor, respectively the nominees of the Republican and Democratic parties for Governor, are sons of Nathan G. Taylor, the old-line Whig leader, ex-member of Congress, and a distinguished divine. Bob, the Democrat, was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from a Republican district through the influence of Alf. He weighs 196 lb., is six feet in height, is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, and is thirty-six years old. His fund of good humour is nexhaussible, as is his store of anecdotes, which he ells in inimitable manner. Alf, the Republican, weighs 200 lb., is 5ft. 6 in. in height, and though of the opposite temperament to his brother, dignified and deliberate, yet is genial and warm-hearted. The Democrats wear the white, the Republicans the red rose. The crowds which attend meetings addressed by the brothers average 4,000. Brass bands, cannon, flags, processions of gaily decked carriages and horses, are among the features of these occasions. Generally the committees of arrangement of the two parties act in concert, and the two brothers ride at the head of the same procession, their adherents being designated alone by their colours. The speakers' stands are draped with United States colours and white and red roses.

A gentleman greeted Bob, saying, "I am happy to meet you, but I want your brother elected." With a smile, Bob said: "Get over there and congratulate him, for as sure as the sun shines he will be the brother of the next Governor." At Savannah, each candidate was interrupted repeatedly by loud and long applause. The Democrat who introduced Bob paid him a glowing eulogy, and concluded with the remark, "I have now the pleasure of introducing the Hon. Alf Taylor." Bob had spoken a few sentences when the gentleman arose and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg your pardon. This is Bob Taylor. I was a little mixed when I introduced him as Alf." At Franklin Bob ridiculed Alf and threw him off his guard, when Alf in rejoinder gaffed Bob to the quick. The circumstance produced a sensation. Bob said to a friend: "Tell Alf he must forgive me, or I will go home to mother." When Alf got to his hotel he sent for Bob. The Governor and other friends went with Bob to act as mediator. Alf said: "No, gentlemen, Bob and I can settle this." They returned to Alf's room, and in five minutes they came out arm in arm, and since then the canvass has been free from the slightest asperity.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE GOVERNMENT AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A SPECIAL meeting of Natal and South African merchants, and of those who take an interest in the Zululand and other South African questions, was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, "to consider the action which should be taken in regard to the offer of the Natal Legislature to assume the protection of Zululand and the Reserve." Sir William M'Arthur presided, and there were present a number of members of the London Chamber of Commerce. The chairman stated that he had been led to believe that the Government felt the necessity of extending British authority over the whole of Zululand. Ever since the Boers announced their intention to deprive the Zulus of the best part of their country, it had been obvious that our policy was to do justice to the gallant and noble race who had been reduced to their present deplorable plight in a great measure by British policy and British arms. The nation thus reduced should be placed under the rule of the Queen. A great mistake was made when Sir Charles Warren, having restored order in Bechuanaland, had not been ordered to go on to Zululand and settle matters there. Had he been ordered to do that, instead of recalling him, there would have been a very different and better state of things now. Although the Queen's Commissioner in Zululand had expressed the willingness of the Government to give some compensation to those Boers who had rendered assistance to Usibepu, he declined to recognize the validity of the so-called agreement which other Boers had made in regard to that land. It would make all the difference to the Zulus whether they were to live as free men or slaves. They were unanimous in their desire to obtain the Queen's protection. After referring to several probable dangers from a continuance of the present state of things, the chairman stated that they had met to appeal to the Government to do that which was right and fair, and that which justice and sound policy demanded, both as regarded the honour of England and to secure to the Zulus an equitable adjustment of their rights. Mr. Morgan Harvey proposed: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, justice and expediency demand that British jurisdiction be forthwith extended over Zululand; justice, because the British nation, having by force of arms deprived the Zulu nation of all powers of self-defence, is wholly responsible for ensuring to the Zulus their rights and liberties; expediency, because the material prosperity of the Zulus, and therefore of our colony of Natal, involving British interests, are in imminent danger, unless liberty, security and order are at once established in Zululand." Mr. Soper seconded the resolution, and said that there was no other course open to us but the annexation of Zululand. Mr. Baden-Powell, M.P., who supported the motion, said that the Government might be trusted to carry out the wishes of the people, and were determined to do that which was right and best. The resolution was carried. It was then resolved that a deputation should be appointed to lay before the Government the urgency of the policy set forth in the resolution. In reply to a vote of thanks, the chairman said that he agreed in the importance of the annexation of Zululand. Any one looking at the map would see how important that country would be to British interests. On the one side there were the Portuguese, and on the other the German possessions; and if we had Zululand, and all the improvements which would follow from the introduction of British capital and industry, we should be in such a position as to be in no fear whatever from any quarter. But, on the other hand, if we allowed Zululand to remain as at present, or the Boers to take possession of it, it would be a constant source of irritation to us. Therefore, in the interests of both England and Zululand, that country ought to be annexed.

Mr. Stanhope, who was present at a dinner given at the Grand Hotel in honour of Mr. Gordon Sprigg, announced that the Queen had conferred on that gentleman the Knight-Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services in Cape Colony. Mr. Stanhope went on to express his opinion that the troubles in South Africa were nearly over. The settlement in Bechuanaland had been satisfactory, and the latest accounts led to the belief that it had been accepted by the people. In regard to Basutoland, the latest accounts had been most satisfactory; and as to Zululand, which was one of the difficulties that lay before them at the present time, he would lay down two propositions; the first of which was that we owed a deep responsibility to South Africa; and the second was, that the sooner we arrived at a settlement the better. A settlement might have been made two years ago, but it was very difficult to make it now. South Africa was one of those places which we must defend if we wanted to maintain our road to the East; and therefore her Majesty's Government attached enormous importance to the Cape Colony.

THE REV. H. R. HAWEIS AND THE CITY TEMPLE.

AN unusually large congregation assembled on Thursday, Oct. 28, at the City Temple, Holborn-viaduct, in consequence of an announcement that the Reverend H. R. Haweis (of St. James's, Marylebone) would preach. Dr. Parker (the minister), however, announced that he had been informed that the Bishop of London had forbidden Mr. Haweis to preach. As many had come especially to hear Mr. Haweis, it was only right that they should have an opportunity of leaving, and were that done, he (Dr. Parker) would be neither surprised nor annoyed. Subsequently again referring to the subject Dr. Parker said that doubtless many were disappointed with their experience there that morning. He was much disturbed, for Mr. Haweis had shown a truly paternal and honourable spirit, and nothing had been wanting on his part to complete that which they both regarded as a happy and useful arrangement. A letter received on Wednesday from Mr. Haweis thus commenced: "This afternoon I received a letter from the Bishop of London which, compared with his first, I regard as a direct episcopal inhibition." He (Dr. Parker) had hoped to the last that the Bishop would have permitted Mr. Haweis to follow his own good judgment, so that even until a few minutes before that morning's service he had not abandoned the hope of hearing Mr. Haweis. Viewed ecclesiastically, they were indeed in a strange condition in this country. When on the last occasion Bishop Jackson intervened, he (Dr. Parker) was congratulated by both Churchmen and Dissenters upon the moderate tone of his comments on the ecclesiastical veto. He now, however, felt self-control very difficult. But nothing truly valuable was to be obtained by recrimination and reprisals. His sorrow was greater than his anger. The fact was that Bishops of the Church of England did not look upon Nonconformist churches as churches. They were treated very much like pagans, although there was no need to be ashamed of that which they had done. He was only referring to the Bishops and not to the clergy, many of whom were prepared to occupy Nonconformist pulpits. Dr. Parker concluded by expressing the hope that the time would soon arrive when twenty clergymen would resolve to preach in chapels, and, if reproved, say they preferred to obey the voice of God to the law of man.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

A TERRIBLE disaster has occurred on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul's Railroad. A freight train ran upon a siding near Portage, Wisconsin, to permit a fast express train to pass. The breaksman was slow in shifting the switch, and as the express followed closer than was expected, and came round a curve which concealed the switch-lights, it ran off the rails into the bank alongside the line. Passengers who were in the rear cars escaped without material injury; but several of the leading cars were wrecked. Before the passengers in them could be rescued the *debris* caught fire, and the whole mass was quickly in a blaze. Thirteen persons who were in one of the cars were burnt to death in sight and hearing of those passengers who had escaped. The groans and contortions of the victims and the frantic efforts they made to get out of the shattered and burning carriages are described as most shocking. Two children were passed through the window of one carriage by their mother, who, being herself unable to follow, perished in the flames. One man was extricated through the ventilator in a carriage-roof, his clothes blazing, his limbs being broken, and his flesh cut. He was the only passenger in the car who survived. Besides those who lost their lives many passengers received painful injuries.

WOMEN STUDENTS AT OXFORD.

A NEW hall of residence for women students has been opened at Oxford. "St. Hugh's" is intended (says the *Manchester Guardian*) for students who cannot afford the expense of Lady Margaret's or Somerville Hall. The charge is £45 a year for board and residence, and lecture fees will amount to about £15. Students will work in a common study, and there will be a bedroom to every two students. An entrance examination is compulsory unless students have previously passed the Oxford first women's examination, and at least a year's residence will be expected. The benefits of a cheap education at Oxford are, however, reserved for members of the Church of England. Sectarian bias is as markedly present in the women's education movement in Oxford as it has been absent at Cambridge. Newnham and Girton have always been open to all sects and denominations.

AN EXAMPLE OF PERSIAN JUSTICE.

ON the side of the high road to Shiraz, thirty miles before the city is reached, going north, stands a bare pole. This marks the place where the body of Sergent Collins was found after his murder.

Sergeant Collins was an inspector of the telegraph line: a man of great personal bravery. He had been a sapper, had been through the China war, and had nearly completed his service for pension: an old soldier of the best type, rough, honest, and thorough. Accompanied by his wife, two servants (a man and woman), and two muleteers, he started on his inspection duty. Collins was hardly convalescent from a fever attack when he started, and he had no choice in travelling but to lie on a mattress flung on a loaded mule. At early dawn one day a muleteer suddenly cries, "Sahib, they have blocked the road;" and, looking ahead, the Sergeant saw some men in front who were covering him with their guns. At the same moment these men ordered him to dismount. Now the Sergeant was the best shot in Persia. "Be off!" he shouted, firing his revolver twice. The robbers rushed in, firing as they came; and Collins was hit in two places, death being instantaneous. After beating the lifeless body with their iron-headed sticks, the robbers blindfolded and carried off the wife and the two servants, detaining them in a dell till after midnight.

At the persistent instigation of the English Minister at Teheran, the Persian authorities arrested the three principal robbers. Another of them committed suicide to avoid capture; another had died from a gunshot wound, apparently inflicted by Collins. But the Persian authorities, though they had got the criminals in gaol, seemed very loth to bring them to justice. But at length Mirza Hassan Ali Khan, C.S.I., our Agent at Shiraz, succeeded in goading the Prince-Governor, H.R.H. Zil-es-Sultan, into trying the prisoners.

The proceedings were very curious. There was no doubt of the guilt of the men, but there were no witnesses of the murder. The Sergeant was dead; his wife and his two servants had been frightened out of their wits; and the muleteer declared that he could remember nothing. The English in Persia justly felt that it would be a serious thing to allow the assassins to escape, and yet the difficulty of bringing their guilt home to them in the regular legal way seemed all but impossible. What was to be done? Well, in Persia justice, though at times very blind, is swift as a rule; and often arrives at correct conclusions by tortuous paths. The Zil-es-Sultan, finding that the English Minister would not remain satisfied, ordered the robbers to be brought before him. There was no court, in our sense of the term; no robed judges, no array of counsel, no jury. The Prince-Governor himself embodied the law. Half-a-dozen courtiers lolled against the wall, their arms respectfully crossed upon their breasts. Seated on a silk mattress in a corner of the room, his back supported by gold-embroidered cushions, the young Prince twiddled his moustache, or played with the jewelled hilt of his sabre, or toyed with the buckle of priceless brilliants which formed the central ornament of his plain leather waist-belt.

The three men were dressed as villagers usually are: in tall felt caps, and long felt coats. When they were hustled into the hall of audience they were still heavily ironed; for these men are often desperate criminals, and would not hesitate for a moment to murder their gaolers if they thought they would thereby secure a chance of escape. On entering the royal presence, they bow almost to the ground. "Salaam!" they shout in a kind of chorus: your villager or tribesman never speaks, he always shouts. "How do you like prison?" says the Prince, nodding to them with a smile. In reply, the bandits assert their innocence, calling at every sentence upon Heaven and the Prophet. "Are we not harmless tribesmen, we who live in your Royal Highness's Shadow? May we be your sacrifice!" The Prince still smiles blandly. "Ah, my friends," says he, "I too am a Mussulman. We are all Mussulmans here; and—and in fact—an unbeliever more or less doesn't much matter. You have truly done a good deed. I shall not really punish but reward you. That you killed the Feringhi there is, of course, no doubt; and so I must punish you nominally. What I propose to do is to cut off a joint of one finger of each of you. But what is that? Nothing. Your dresses of honour are ready. You will put them on and will be instantly liberated. And now, my children," says the smiling Prince, "tell me all about it. How did you manage it, eh?" The astonished and delighted prisoners received this speech with a burst of joy. All shouting at once, they hastened to give the Prince full particulars. "The European fired twice from one pistol—may we be your sacrifice!—and then we all fired together, rushing in on him. He was but a European—may your shadow never be less! We trust in the clemency of your Royal Highness! May we be your sacrifice!"

The smile faded from the face of the young Prince-Governor: his likeness to the Shah his father becoming very apparent as his countenance darkened into ferocity. He had got at the truth; and, without more ado, nodded with appropriate significance to his chief of police the Farrashbashi, a burly black-bearded man who stood behind the criminals. The prisoners were removed; they were hurried into the public square, in which the palace stands, and there their throats were cut. The bodies lay exposed till sunset, a terror to evil-doers.

A red granite tablet in one of the Christian churches at Julfa, subscribed for by the engineer officers and non-commissioned officers in Persia, commemorates the death of Sergeant Collins.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS.

IN the *National Review* for November the Countess of Jersey attempts to answer Mrs. Lynn Linton's argument on the results of the "Woman's Movement" by pointing out that our grandmothers and great-grandmothers were quite as emancipated as their descendants, and certainly were not more "domesticated."

CLARINDA'S DIARY.

Here, for instance, is an example from good Queen Anne's reign:—

The love of pleasure and the vacuous lives of the ladies of Pope's day are nowhere better satirized than by Addison in "Clarinda's Journal of a Week." It is too familiar and too long to extract in its entirety, but Wednesday may serve as a specimen:—

From eight till ten.—Drank two dishes of chocolate in bed, and fell asleep after them.

From ten to eleven.—Eat a slice of bread-and-butter, drank a dish of bohea, and read the "Spectator."

From eleven to one.—At my toilette; tried a new hood. Gave orders for Veny to be combed and washed. Mem.: I look best in blue.

From one till half an hour after two.—Drove to the Change. Cheapened a couple of fans.

Till four.—At dinner. Mem.: Mr. Froth passed by in his new liveries.

From four to six.—Dressed; paid a visit to old Lady Blithe and her sister, having before heard they were gone out of town that day.

From six to eleven.—At basset. Mem.: Never set again upon the ace of diamonds.

Swift's "Modern Ladies," in 1728, rises, like Belinda in the "Rape of the Lock," at noon, spends her day in shopping, her evening in scandal, and her night, till past four in the following morning, in losing large sums at cards.

IN HORACE WALPOLE'S TIME.

We need but turn to Horace Walpole to see that our ancestresses knew how to amuse themselves a little later in the century. What can be more lively than his supper at Vauxhall?

He goes to Lady Caroline Petersham's house, and finds "her and the little Ashe, or the Pollard Ashe, as they call her; they had just finished their last layer of red, and looked as handsome as crimson could make them." They pick up some other good company in the Mall; but though Lady Caroline runs up to Lord Petersham with "a familiar spring," he stalks away "as sulky as a ghost that nobody will speak to first." This does not appear to affect the lady's spirits; they get into their barge, with a boat of French horns attending, and little Ashe singing. At Vauxhall the "very foolish Miss Sparre," who has never seen a duel, though she is fifteen and is anxious for the fun, tries to get Lord March to fight one, but he laughs her out of it. "At last we assembled in our booth, Lady Caroline in the front, with the vizor of her hat erect, and looking gloriously jolly and handsome. She had fetched my brother Orford from the next box, where he was enjoying himself with his *petite partie*, to help us to mince chickens. We minced seven chickens into a china dish, which Lady Caroline stewed over a lamp, with three pats of butter and a flagon of water, stirring, and rattling, and laughing, and we every minute expecting the dish fly about her ears. She had brought Betty, the fruit-girl, with hampers of strawberries and cherries from Roger's, and made her wait upon us, and then made her sup by us at a little table. The conversation was no less lively than the whole transaction. In short, the whole air of our party was sufficient, as you will easily imagine, to take up the whole attention of the garden: so much that, from eleven o'clock till half an hour after one, we had the whole concourse round our booth; at last they came into the little gardens of each booth on the sides of ours, till Harry Vane took up a bumper and drank their healths, and was proceeding to treat them with still greater freedom. It was three o'clock before we got home."

"ADVANCED" WOMEN IN 1711.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's uncle wrote to the "Spectator":—

Whilst they should have been considering the proper ingredients for a sack-posset, you should hear a dispute concerning the magnetic virtue of the loadstone, or perhaps the pressure of the atmosphere. In a late fit of the gout I complained of the pain of that distemper, when my niece Kitty begged leave to assure me that, whatever I might think, several great philosophers, both ancient and modern, were of opinion that both pleasure and pain were imaginary distinctions, and that there was no such thing as either *in rerum narura*. I have often heard them affirm that the fire was not hot; and one day when I, with the authority of an old fellow, desired one of them to put my blue cloke on my knees, she answered: "Sir, I will reach the cloke; but, take notice, I do not do it as allowing your description; for it might as well be called yellow as blue; for colour is nothing but the various infractions of the rays of the sun." Miss Molly told me one day that to say snow was white is allowing a vulgar error; for as it contains a great quantity of nitrous particles, it might more reasonably be supposed to be black.

POLITICAL WOMEN.

Ladies took to politics long before Primrose League or women's suffrage days:—

Nor were "platform women" unknown to these good old days. The *Mirror* of over a hundred years ago says:—"In London, to which place we are always to look for the 'Glass of Fashion,' the ladies, not satisfied with showing their spirit in the bold look, the masculine air, and the manly garb, have made inroads into a province from which they were formerly considered as absolutely excluded; I mean that of public oratory. Half-a-dozen societies have started up this winter, in which female speakers exercise their powers of elocution before numerous audiences, and canvass all manner of subjects with the freedom and spirit of the boldest male orators." The Duchess of Devonshire and the Westminster election have been often cited; but if, as is generally allowed, Miss Edgeworth gives a fair picture of the manners and customs of her generation, what shall we think of the conduct of the ladies in "Belinda"? An election takes place; Mrs. Luttridge posts down to begin her canvass, and away posts her enemy, Lady Delacour, to canvass for a cousin of her friend Mrs. Freke. Lady Delacour is ambitious to have it said of her that she "was the finest figure that ever appeared upon canvass." On the day of election (? nomination) she and Mrs. Freke make their appearance on the hustings "dressed in splendid party uniforms," and distribute ribbons and cockades from two enormous panniers." Not to be outdone, Mrs. Luttridge sends for panniers twice as big as theirs. Thereupon Lady Delacour caricatures Mr. Luttridge as "the ass and her panniers." Mrs. Luttridge, an excellent shot, wishes herself a man, that she might take proper notice of her opponent's conduct. Instigated by Mrs. Freke, Lady Delacour sends her a challenge which is accepted in due form. The ladies and their seconds meet in man's attire; but the principals are induced to fire into the air, because Mrs. Luttridge is incapacitated by a whitlow on her forefinger from using her right hand.

LADY KNIGHTS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

ROSA BONHEUR and half a dozen other ladies are Knights—for the masculine form Chevalier is retained in their case—of the Legion of Honour. An addition has just been made to their number. Mdme. Dieulafoy, wife of the head of the Archæological Mission at Susiana, was on Wednesday formally decorated at the Louvre. She has in the last five years made several archæological journeys in Persia, and has enriched the Louvre with some ancient and admirable friezes. M. Goblet desired the ceremony to take place in the room where these treasures are deposited. Mdme. Dieulafoy is a young and delicate-looking woman.

PRINCE BISMARCK AS A MARRIAGE BROKER.

IT is said that Prince Bismarck, by his advice to his Reichenbach interviewer to "read Goethe's 'Faust,'" has not only helped the second-hand bookseller to clear out every hitherto unsold copy of that poem, but has stirred up Cotta, Redarn, and a host of publishers to issue new editions of it in all sizes and prices. The grim Chancellor has also served as an unconscious advertiser in a more delicate affair. In the beginning of February the advertising columns of a newspaper contained the following insertion:—"Offer of Marriage.—A merchant of pleasing exterior, thirty-three years old, with a prosperous business and a large capital, has been moved through reading the recent debates in the Chambers to seek a wife. As so many of the speakers, and especially his Highness the Imperial Chancellor, warmly praised the amiability of the Polish ladies, he is resolved to wed no one but a Pole. She need not possess any property, but must be of a handsome figure, and between the age of seventeen and twenty." Replies, under a specified signature, were to be sent to the publishing office of the paper. The same journal announced last week that it had learned, through a friend of the advertiser, that his search for a Polish wife was most successful. He is the husband of a very charming Polish lady, with whom he is now upon a wedding tour in the south of Italy.

WOMEN ON THE PLATFORM.

MRS. LYNN LINTON made some allusions the other day to "platform women." The class seems to be rapidly increasing. Lady Randolph, in her husband's absence, did the political speaking at Bradford on Oct. 27th, and as for Church matters, at Nottingham, Lady Laura Ridding presided over a large assemblage of women connected with the Church of England Temperance Society, and both she and Lady John Manners spoke at some length. Lady Laura Ridding referred to some statistics taken a few months ago in Nottingham, which revealed the startling fact that in four hours, one evening 1,009, girls had entered public-houses and only 460 boys. That was at the rate of four girls a minute, many of whom were at first tempted into these places with sugar plums. Public-houses were the especial haunts they ought to attack. Every woman should make a vow never to go in one herself and never to let her child go there on any pretence. Thus they would starve out the garrison.

Lady John Manners spoke of the extraordinary freedom from intoxication in Germany, where the sight of a woman drunk in the streets caused the greatest astonishment. The physician to the Empress of Germany had told her that they never allowed a woman to take alcohol. She praised the double basis of the Church of England Temperance Society, and rejoiced that the teetotal section of the society did not think it was doing a better work than the temperance section. She considered Liebig's beef tea an excellent substitute for drink. It was not money alone which was needed to help that good cause, but influence, and that a poor woman with the divine blessing could exercise as much as the rich. She spoke in high terms of the good work effected in Nottingham by Miss Henrietta Carey in the Social Guild.

On the same evening, at the annual soirée of the Young Women's Christian Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne, presided over by the mayor, Mrs. Ormiston Chant gave a stirring address, proposing that every one in the room should do with a pair of kid gloves less, and give the price to the instituition. Thus a "glove brigade" might be formed. She did not desire to see girls dowdies, but she did not think that any one who entered into the spirit of the work would go swaggering about with a steel cage behind her, wear a bird's wing on her bonnet, or have her hair in a despicable fringe to cover the noblest part of her face.

THE GRAVE OF LISZT.

THE question of Liszt's last resting-place is now decided. The body will remain at Bayreuth. The municipality has resolved to raise at that place a monument worthy of the master. This decision was communicated to Liszt's daughter, Frau Cosima Wagner, by a deputation at whose head was the mayor. Frau Wagner received the announcement with pleasure, remarking that it was her own desire that the body of her father should not be removed from Bayreuth. The action of the municipal authorities was hastened by the recent offer of the Grand Duke Alexander of Weimar and the town of Pesth to remove the body to the latter place, and there to erect a mausoleum for it.

MRS. KENDAL ON IMITATION.

APROPOS of the Irving-Hudson episode, the following extract may be interesting:—

"People go," said Mrs. Kendal, in reply to a question, "to the theatre and watch what other people do. We all have a certain amount of imitative power. We are all more or less monkeys. The reason I don't go to the theatre when I have the chance as a spectator is because I know I am such an absolute mimic myself that if I was to see a part played in a certain way I should feel instinctively that I was obliged to do the same thing. That is why I never, or very rarely, go to see anybody. My husband and my friends tell me it is very wrong of me, but that is why I keep away. That is why so many of the young people of the profession are such copyists. It is invidious, of course, to mention ladies' names in any profession, but we know there are certain women who imitate Genevieve Ward; we have a certain class of actresses whose god is Mdme. Modjeska; some people I belive are good enough to imitate me—all this is because they go to the theatre and see that such and such people are successful. Then look at the young actors—there are gentlemen who found themselves on John Hare, some on Arthur Cecil, some on my husband, and hundreds on Mr. Irving. We will say we are engaging a company for the country; they sit in front and see the original company night after night till they instinctively imitate it. Of course what is aimed at is as close a resemblance to the original company as you can get. I admit that the best school is the school of experience."

SCANDAL IN AMERICA.

TRUTH writes:—"Monsignor Capel is living in California. A Count Valeusin came there about fifteen years ago, and married Miss McCauley, 'a handsome girl.' The couple have a son thirteen years old. The Count bought a farm, but troubles arose which 'culminated in a divorce suit.' The divorce, however, was not granted, and the Count took a trip to Europe. On his return, he learnt that Monsignor Capel had become the tutor of his son, and that Mrs. McCauley mère had left her daughter owing to a dispute, which had 'led to the prelate receiving a slap in the face.' Interviewed by a reporter, Count Valeusin said:—

"I cannot say that I know of my own knowledge that the relations between my wife and the Monsignor are of an improper character, but I am as certain of it as I can be of anything. I do not contemplate suing for a divorce. I don't want to get married again, and I have had my fill of the law courts.

"This 'moral certainty' seems a somewhat slender basis on which to found a charge of this nature, and the *New York Catholic Herald* is, with some reason, indignant at the discussions as to the Monsignor's guilt which are going on in the newspapers. It says:—

"'The avidity with which the daily press seizes every possible occasion of publishing filthy, false, and malicious fabrications about Catholic priests is a disgrace to journalism. The latest victim is Monsignor Capel—a priest of exalted honour, distinguished bearing, extensive learning, and incorruptible morals. We positively assert that the statements made against Monsignor Capel are false from beginning to end. We are in a position to say that they are lies, without a scintilla of truth in any one of them. He is sick now, and while unable to do battle in his own defence, the maggots of a disreputable press strive to crawl over his noble form. But were he in a condition to face the world in all the wealth of physical strength, these maggots would seek their hiding-places, affrighted by the blaze of that genius which flashed its rays of luminous beauty in the capital of Christendom, and which will once more, with God's help, shine out to carry the conviction of Christ's truth to souls now shadowed in the darkness of error.'"

THE SPANISH ARMY.

THE 28th of October, 1886, will (the Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says) long be remembered in Spain, and there is every reason to hope that its memory will be a pleasant one. At one blow the military elements of so many conspiracies and *pronunciamentos* has been annihilated.

The first sergeants of all arms, with the exception of those in the Civil Guard and Carabineros (Custom House Guards), have been transferred from active service to the battalions of the reserve. The secret was well kept. At four o'clock this afternoon telegraphic orders were sent to the Captains-General of provinces to hand the sergeants their passports and despatch them to-night to the points where the headquarters of the skeleton reserves exist. They are thus distributed all over the Peninsula; no sergeants of any one regiment entering the same regiment of the reserve. In Madrid a similar proceeding was carried out with the sergeants of the garrison without the slightest disturbance or difficulty. The economic and accountant's work in the regiment, hitherto carried on by the sergeants, will be carried out by ensigns and lieutenants, and the other duties by second sergeants and corporals, these being, unlike the first sergeants—who generally serve continuously—only short-service men. The 1,300 first sergeants thus summarily dealt with become ensigns in the reserve, with a corresponding increase of pay, and with the option, after passing two years in the officers' school and being approved, of re-entering the active army or receiving a civil post corresponding to their rank. The plan is well conceived and equitable; if anything, erring on the side of too great liberality to the sergeants. But the slight extra expenditure incurred by the Treasury for additional pay counts for nothing in view of the increased sense of security and peace in the country. The energy and rapid execution of this plan are highly creditable to the Cabinet, especially the Minister for War.

A STATUE OF OVID.

THE *Revue d'Orient*, a French publication, which appears at Pesth, states that a statue is being erected, and will shortly be inaugurated, at Kustendje, or Constandza as it is called by the Roumanians, in memory of the Latin poet Ovid, who died in exile there more than eighteen centuries ago. The statue is by the Italian sculptor Ferrari, and is said to be a very fine piece of work. Ovid is represented as holding his tablets in his left hand and the stylum in his right hand, upon which he is resting his head. At the base are inscribed the lines:—

Hic ego qui jaceo, tenerorum lusor amorum,
Ingenio perii Naso poeta meo.
At tibi qui transis ne sit grave, quisquis amasti,
Dicere: Nasonis molliter ossa cubent.

The statue will be erected on the "place" known as "Independence Square," which is in the centre of the town.

THE ROUMELIOTS.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, who is contributing to that paper a series of articles on the Balkan States, writes as follows anent Philippopolis:—

"Philippopolis stands on the river Maritza, and is a larger, more bustling city than Sofia. The approach to it lies over an immense plain, where there are countless mounds which mark the burial-places of Turkish soldiers, and a few tumuli with stone monuments erected by the Russians after the war of 1878. As part of the town covers three hills, it can be seen for miles away; and, as one draws near it, the eye is delighted by the masses of trees flourishing everywhere amid the white houses. All the houses in the old quarter of the town have courtyards, and these yards are full of acacias, oaks, plantains, and Persian lilacs. The chief street of the town, though narrow, dirty, and ill-paved, reveals that a railway is near, for there are quantities of European goods, and especially of English, in the shop windows. The currency of the country is in a strange muddle. In Bulgaria there is the decimal system with francs; but the Turks in their dealings with the Roumeliots will not accept Bulgarian money without a heavy discount, so the circulation is a mixture of roubles, medidichs, piastres, kopecks, paras, and of old Swiss, Papal, and Greek francs below the standard value regulated by the Monetary Union. Another worry of the Roumeliots is that they cannot prepay their letters to Turkey, for the Porte will not accept the Bulgarian stamp on letters sent from Roumelia, nor will the Porte let a Roumeliot travel with a Bulgarian passport. The Russians are responsible for these vexations, as a single word from M. de Nelidoff to the Grand Vizier could stop them. The Turks have no interest in keeping up an endless bickering with the Roumeliots, nor would they do so if Russia were not minded to show the Roumeliots that they have not yet got their union with Bulgaria, and will not get it until Russia pleases. One consequence of this state of things is that bad crimes committed in the country receive only inadequate punishment, because the Roumelian authorities will not recognise the suzerainty of the Porte by appealing for the confirmation of capital sentences. On the other hand, they dare not execute a murderer, nor shut him up under a life sentence, without sanction from the Porte. Thus brigands have every inducement to operate along the border, and it is only by maintaining frontier guards and mounted partrols at great expense that the Government is able to keep the mountains tolerably free from marauders."

MR. WHISTLER CANNOT DISAPPOINT A CONTINENT.

THE London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, in announcing Mr. Whistler's visit to America, telegraphs the following letter written by Mr. Whistler to a friend giving some idea of how he regards the trip:—

It is quite true, and now that it has been established as an improbability it becomes true. They tell me that December has been fixed upon by the fates for my arrival in New York, and if I escape the Atlantic I am to be wrecked by the reporter on the pier. I shall be in his hands even as is the sheep before his shearer, for I have learned nothing from those who have gone before and been lost too. What will you? I know Matthew Arnold and am told that he whispered truth exquisite, unheeded in the haste of America; and the others who have crossed the seas that they might fasten upon the hurried ones at home and gird at them with wisdom hysterically acquired and administered unblushingly with a suddenness of purpose that prevented their ever being listened to here. Must I follow in their wake to be met with suspicion by my compatriots and resented as the invading instructor? Heavens! Who knows?

Also, in the papers, where naturally I read only of myself, I gather a general impression of offensive aggressiveness that, coupled with Chase's monstrous lampoon, has prepared me for the tomahawk on landing. How dared he—Chase—do this wicked thing? and I, who was charming and made him beautiful on canvas the master of the avenues?

However, I may not put it off till the age of the amateur has gone by, but am to take with me some of those works which have won for me the execration of Europe, that they may be shown to a country in which I cannot be a prophet, and where I, who have no intention of being other than joyous, improving no one—not even myself—will say again my "Ten o'clock," which I refused to repeat in London. *J'ai dit.*

This is no time for hesitation. One cannot continually disappoint a continent.

J. MCNEIL WHISTLER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

A REDUCTION of ½ per cent. in the market rate of discount in London yesterday does not appear to have had any material effect on the Stock Exchange. Consols were ⅛ lower at 101⅞, but Indian Securities were unaltered, and French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ higher. The somewhat less reassuring telegram from Vienna published here this afternoon was not of course known at the time, but in business circles it is not likely to have much effect, any likelihood of a political rupture amongst the Great Powers being evidently regarded as very remote.

In the London Produce markets, with the exception of an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Coffee, no movement is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet for Americans, which were 1-64d. lower to arrive, but steady for Surats, of which 1,500 bales were sold out of a total of 12,000, for the day. In New York Futures were 3 points lower at 9-35 cent. per lb. for March delivery, Spot Cotton being unchanged. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1886	1885	1884
Four days' Receipts..........	148,000	141,000	129,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,028,000	2,033,00	2,082,000

So far these figures afford very little information as to the ultimate outturn of the crop, but from what we hear through private channels it is evident that the improvement which took place on Saturday last was, as we surmised, induced by crop estimates. It is reported to-day that Messrs. Neill Bros. give out 6,110,000 bales as their calculation, while other authorities go as high as 6,700,000. The Bureau report is not yet out, but the latest from that quarter would put the crop somewhere between 6,500,000 and 6,600,000 bales.

The Cotton market here to-day has been exceedingly dull. For export there has been nothing at all doing, practically indeed no inquiry, but if anything we should say prices were easier.

WHEAT is coming in a little more freely, both for ready and forward is a trifle easier. At the present Rupee level it is quite evident shippers cannot afford to buy more than they are compelled to, and rates will have to come to something like a parity with Home figures.

SEEDS remain dull and unaltered. The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton........................	821	bales.
Wheat	22,352	,,
Linseed	3,306	,,
Rapeseed	2,015	,,
Gingelly seed	6,489	,,

FREIGHTS are again dull—duller even than yesterday. We give the following quotations as almost nominal, no engagements of any importance having transpired :—

		Wheat.	Cotton.
Liverpool............	Ready	12-6	17-6
London..............	,,	15-0	20-0
Open Charter.......	,,	16-3	...
Havre	,,	17s. to 17s. 6d.	
Dunkirk	,,		
Antwerp	,,		
Marseilles	,,		
Genoa	,,		
Trieste-Venice	,,	25	2s. Ex.

MONEY.—At the usual weekly board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, a further reduction of 1 per cent. was made in rates of interest and discount, bringing the official minimum down to 4 per cent. This, however, has had no effect on general business, as accommodation has been obtainable in the open market for some time past at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—With no change in Silver and nothing new from Calcutta, the market here has been very firm. Practically Bank Bills are 1-32d. higher, both ready and forward, and the indications apparently are that if the biddings for Consols in London to-day are as favorable as anticipated that a further slight improvement will be established to-morrow. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand..........	1s. 5 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic..............	1s. 5¾ to 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-8d.	,,
France 3 months' sight	1-91½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull at Rs. 97¾ for Fours and Rs. 101½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are rather irregular. In Spinning and Weaving Mills the tendency, we should say, is generally firmer, but Southern India are Rs. 30 and Victoria Rs. 15 lower. Flour Mills are weak, Bapty's at Rs. 60 discount, Western India at Rs. 25 per share discount, sellers no buyers. Cooper Madon and Co. are down to Rs. 71, Marcks and Co. to Rs. 92.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

THE *Liverpool Daily Post*, of the day last mail left, has the following on the position of the Cotton market.

The market closes quiet for Spots, with the tendency in favour of buyers, owing to the liberal import, which, it is believed, will bring down prices almost to the level of near Futures; but Futures close very steady, at a slight advance on the previous lowest point, partly because America is firmer, and partly because it is thought that the decline in Spots will lead to an improved demand all round. Yesterday afternoon sellers became firmer owing to the receipt of several telegrams reporting the occurrence of a killing frost in some portions of the South ; but little attention will be given to these reports unless they are confirmed by further and more general news. The surplus stocks in the hands of spinners are now almost exhausted, so that we may look for more business next week.

The *Manchester Guardian* publishes the following figures :—

The following is the estimate prepared by Mr. Alexander Del Mar, formerly Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, of the production of Gold and Silver in each of the States during the year ended 1st October of the present year :—

State or Territory.	Gold £		Silver. £
Alaska..................	80,000	......	—
Arizona	80,000	......	740,000
California	2,400,000	......	360,000
Colorado	420,000	......	1,660,000
Dakota	480,000	......	40,000
Idaho	240,000	......	460,000
Montana	680,000	......	1,840,000
Nevada	300,000	......	1,400,000
New Mexico	100,000	......	600,000
Oregon	100,000	......	—
Utah..................	100,000	......	1,340,000
All others..................	40,000	......	40,000
Total Mint value...	£5,020,000		£8,480,000
Total market value	£5,020,000		£6,360,000

It is at all times difficult to arrive with confidence a exact statements of the amount of the precious metals produced in the several States. Mr. Del Mar has obtained his figures by procuring returns from the principal mines and adding a percentage for the less important ones. This he believes to be the method least liable to error. It will be interesting to compare the results reached by him with those of the New York *Commercial Chronicle*, which will shortly be published, and of the United States Mint, which will also probably appear next month. Mr. Del Mar gives the following statistics of the production during each of the past ten years :—

Year.	Gold. £		Silver. £
1877	8,900,000	....	7,600,000
1878	7,500,000	....	7,100,000
1879	6,000,000	....	7,000,000
1880	6,480,000	....	7,000,000
1881	6,040,000	....	8,080,000
1882	5,800,000	....	9,200,000
1883	4,880,000	....	8,600,000
1884	4,520,000	....	8,480,000
1885	5,240,000	....	8,560,000
1886	5,020,000	....	8,480,000

In the above table the Silver is taken at its nominal value in Gold.

A few shipments of Wheat from Calcutta to Australia seem to have created quite a scare in the Colonies. The following is from a Home paper :—

Australian wheat growers have been thrown into a state of excitement and alarm by the arrival, for the first time, of several cargoes of Indian wheat at the Colonial ports. The *Queenslander* apprehends that the success of these ventures may lead to the destruction of the wheat industry of South Australia, which is just rising into importance as an exporter of wheat. The grain producers of Victoria also seem likely to suffer from the competition of Indian wheat. New South Wales and Queensland do not grow all that they require of this cereal, yet even there the import of the Indian article must tend to check the production, unless, indeed, means can be found by which wheat can be cultivated at a lower cost than in India. This is not the first time that Australia has been an importer of corn. During the height of the gold mining excitement 25 years ago, wheat was brought in large quantities from South America, because the labour and capital of the Colonies could be better employed beneath the soil than upon it. The circumstances of the present case are, however, wholly different, and should the importation of Indian grain continue, it may lead to the use of irrigation and other improvements in Australian agriculture for the purpose of meeting the new competition.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	11p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank..............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	41,000	$125	al	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India..............	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	—	£100	—	—	£100

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1.000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,040
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20)	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,470
Fort Press Co.......	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,675
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	390
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	595
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co ...	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	880
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	730
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	730	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	602½
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	877½
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	9
Dhun Mills..........	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	630
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	160
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	910
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	86)
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,360
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	40)
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandeish..........	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1 000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,700
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	675
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1200
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	182½
Morarjee GocuIdas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	—	450
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	80
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern ...	1 500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	865
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon..............	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	—	670
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills........	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co........	770		1,000	...	785

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	145
	750	200	150		143
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ld.........	325	200	165	Rs. 20	105
Barton & Co., Ld.	.,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	14
Do. New issue..	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	575
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	—	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	109
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,375
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	590
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	—	6 p.ct	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	71
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..............	6,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100		...
Kemp & Co. Ld.......	4,090	200	175	Rs. 26½	324
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	92
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	6,000	200	50	5 & 7½	109
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	300
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	Rs. 8	101
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	—	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100		55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Re.	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500		1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 o	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		197½

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER. 16.

Hogg, Brig.-Genl., Bo,, staff., duty, from Aden.

Graham, Lt.-Col., Bo., 2nd Ryl. D. Fus., on leave, from Poona.

Moberly, Capt., Bl., R.A., on leave, from Deolali.

Hewett, Capt., Bl., 6th B. I., on leave, from Lahore.

Greig, Lt.-Col., Bo., 7th Bo. Infy., on duty, from Bhuj.

Hogge, Lt., Bo., 12th B. I., on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 17.

Burroughs, Capt., Bo., D.A.A.G. for Musketry, on tour from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Rendle, Capt., Mad., 8th M. I., to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

Shadforth, Capt., Bo., R. D. Fus., to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 18, 1886.

1. The Regiment (including the Mounted Troop) will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 20th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform with helmets arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors.

2. It is notified for information that there will be classes of instructions during the season for proficiency certificates and in sword drill, members wishing to attend are requested to send their names to Head Quarters.

3. No. 2460 Vol, J. Burnett having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company.

By Order,

(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

EVEZARD—REILLY—November 10, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Coonoor, Nilgiris, by the Revd. Father Denis, assisted by the Rev. Father Biolly and Rev. Father Foubert, Herbert Leigh Evezard, Assistant Superintendent, Main Salt Stores, Kharaghora, eldest son of Major-General G. C. Evezard, B. S. C. (Retired), to Mary Florence Reilly, second daughter of L. Reilly, Esq., of "Hill Grove Estate," Coonoor, Nilgiris.

DEATH.

DHARIWALLA—November 17, at Gowalia Tank, No. 57, Rustomjee, the son of Manockjee Edulice Dhariwalla. Funeral will take place to-day at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOSS—November 9, at Fatehpur, the wife of J. Shirley Goss, Postal Department, of a son.

JACKSON—November 11, at Muskalboara, South Coorg, the wife of A. H. Jackson, of a son.

MORRIS—November 13, at "Grassy Banks," Yercaud, the wife of A. W. Morris, of a son.

McLAUGHLIN—November 1, at Calcutta, the wife of F. McLaughlin, C S, of a daughter.

MARINDIN—October 27, at Mymensingh, the wife of C. R. Marindin, C S, of a daughter.

ROSE—November 16, at Aurungabad (Deccan), the wife of Frank Rose, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., of a son (Victor).

MARRIAGES.

BONNER—BUSHER—November 11, at the Union Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev J Gelson Gregson, Sam T. Bonner, Government Telegraph Department, to Ellen Agnes, only daughter of the late Lieutenant R. Busher.

BROWN—EDWARDS—November 10, at St Andrew's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. James Jollie, Charles George Brown, to Alice Edwards.

SELTS—MARCH—November 10, at All Souls' (The Memorial) Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev A Roberts, M A, Chaplain, John Henry Sells, of Bridgefields, Twickenham, Middlesex, Engineer, Harness Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, to Annie Edith March, of East Hampstead, Bracknell, Berkshire.

DEATHS.

FRASER—November 5, at Singtom Tea Estate, Darjeeling, Grace Ida, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Fraser, Purneah, aged 8 years and 5 days.

MARINDIN—November 10, at Mymensingh, Rose Helen Drummond, wife of C. R. Marindin, C. S.

PARISH—November 6, Charles Henry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and eldest son of the Rev. C. S. P. Parish, late Bengal Chaplain, at Wokha, Naga Hills, Assam, of dysentery.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
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SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
TESTIMONIALS regarding the efficacy of these Pebble Spectacles have been received from—
Colonel SIR O. ST. JOHN, Agent, Governor-General, Biluchistan.
Major-General SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C.B.
Major-General MURRAY, C.B.
Dy. Surgeon-General A. E. DALE, M. D.
Surgeon-Major B. FRANKLIN, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Simla.
Brigade-Surgeon LANGLEY, M.D.
Surgeon-Major KEITH, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I., 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
Rao Bahadoor GUNPATRAO BHASKERJEE, Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
And others innumerable.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Old Bond Street, LONDON. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY. | Hare St., CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot ng. etter than to take them to an oculist while they are young We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
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THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency ; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.
(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN INVITED to the EVENING PARTY at MAZAGON CASTLE on the 18th instant, are advised to go by the Baboola Tank and Maz-gon Roads.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1886.

THE Russian papers which regarded Count Kalnoky's speech before the Hungarian Delegations on Saturday as menacing will need a stronger expression to characterise two speeches delivered before the same audience on Tuesday. There is a sharp and sudden breaking away from conventionalities in the blunt affirmation of a conflict of interests between Austrian and Russian interests. Five days ago the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a phrase of little more than official politeness, represented that the relations of Austria-Hungary with Russia were cordial. The day before yesterday, abandoning even that often hollow formula, Count Kalnoky put the *imprimatur* of official concurrence upon the speech of a Hungarian Delegate who declared the interests of Russia and Austria to be opposed to each other. As this same delegate happened to be Count Andrassy, Count Kalnoky's predecessor in the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, there was a certain solemnity about the declaration which will make a deep impression in Europe. His condemnation of the admission of Russia to the alliance of the Central Powers is of retrospective interest, and will surprise no one who remembers that he retired from the Foreign Office in 1879, just before the meeting of the German Emperor and the Czar at Dantzic paved the way to the enlargement of the Dual Alliance to an alliance of the three Empires. It becomes, however, of the highest significance when taken up and repeated by the present Minister for Foreign Affairs. It settles once for all the question which has been so eagerly discussed during the past two months, whether the Triple Alliance has shrunk into the more modest proportions of its early days. The whole tone of Count Kalnoky's statement seems to point to the possibility of independent action on the part of Austria—independent, that is, of the concurrence of Germany, though the high estimate which the Austrian Minister in his previous speech set upon English assurances and even upon English help seems to imply that Austria does not contemplate making an unaided effort. Count Kalnoky may have special facilities for estimating the value of such assurances as English statesmen have lately given upon this question. They read to the world at large like so many elaborate anticipatory apologies for leaving other people in general, and Austria in particular, to do all that is necessary to prevent too large a disturbance of the *status quo* in the Balkan Peninsula. Lord Randolph Churchill's plea that the transitional state of continental politics brings with it a change in our obligations is singularly skilful, and may prove singularly useful at this juncture. The Vienna papers were the other day complaining of the failure of British statesmen to rise to the occasion—to the occasion, that is, that presented itself to Austrian politicians. So far as we can see they are to-day as slow to rise as they were when Lord Randolph Churchill spoke on eastern politics at Bradford to an audience that had just been refreshed at the stream of undiluted Jingoism by that arch-jingo Colonel Malleson. Count Kalnoky's latest utterances, it may be noted, make no reference to English participation in such action as Austria may take in the Balkan Peninsula. "Austria," he said, "must uphold the autonomy of Bulgaria." It is a long step from this rather general assertion of a policy to an appeal to arms in support of it. But Austrian pretensions are day by day mounting upwards, and it would not be possible for the Emperor's Government to place themselves more plainly at issue with the Czar than they have done by denying the existence of special Russian rights in Bulgaria. For it is upon a claim of special right that all Russia's acts in the Principality during the last three months have been based, and the denial of this claim is a challenge to the withdrawal of many pretensions—to the withdrawal, to begin with, of General Kaulbars. But is not Austria's bark perhaps a little less severe than her bite ?

A GOOD deal has happened in Burma since General White, who was then in command of the Field Force, wrote the report on the military situation which has a place in the recently issued blue-book. Before a month had passed the Government of India had resolved upon a considerable augmentation of the force of fourteen thousand men which at the time garrisoned Upper Burma, and upon the despatch of Sir Herbert Macpherson to direct operations whose importance was destined to correspondingly increase. The reinforcements have in the interval got into position, Sir Herbert Macpherson has died, and the Commander-in-Chief of India has taken his place. New measures and new men therefore have come upon the scene, and yet there is much in General White's reports which has relation to a situation which does not, after all, so greatly differ to-day from that of four months ago. The back of the revolt is not broken to-day, notwithstanding that there are now thirty thousand troops where in July there were less than half that number. General Roberts, whatever his plans may be, must needs work upon the results of General White's experience that "the most effective way of establishing our rule in Upper Burma and at the same time protecting and gaining touch of the villagers, is a close occupation of the disturbed districts by military posts." He will still have to deal with the fact upon which further experience has been based, "how rapidly and secretly strong bodies of insurgents, numbering sometimes from two thousand to four thousand men, can be assembled in the neighbourhoods not protected by posts." Nor has much yet happened, except the visible growth of our numerical strength in the country, and the cutting down of the Myentzein Prince and of the leader Hla Oo, to make nervous villagers sufficiently conscious of our power to make it seem worth while for them to throw in their lot with us. There has been no change in this respect since General White wrote his report, though we suspect that it would no longer be easy for those people with impunity to "make terms with leaders, and baffle pursuit of those leaders by roundabout guidance or systematic silence." A leaf from the note-book of the German Intelligence Department in the war of 1870 would help General Roberts to overcome that difficulty—a difficulty, for the rest, which he would overcome at least as readily as most of his contemporaries. General White's report bears new testimony to the long since discovered truth that in Burma we have had to learn wisdom by experience. We set out upon the enterprise in the belief that cavalry were not wanted, and hence there were scarcely more than three hundred horse in an expedition of ten thousand men. Yet this was not entirely a military mistake. It was consequent upon the policy to which at that time the Government of India had restricted their intentions. Seeing that General Prendergast's instructions were to go to Mandalay, dethrone King Theebaw, and hold the line of the Irawaddy, there was little need, if the operations could have been kept within those narrow limits, for even that small force of cavalry. It was only when the undertaking grew in our hands in a manner that the Government of India had not foreseen, that the inadequacy of the force, both in number and in composition, revealed itself. The operations of the campaign, General White says, have falsified the supposition that cavalry is a useless arm in Upper Burma, and the subsequent despatch of nearly three thousand cavalry to the country is the sign of an awakening to that truth. General White's reference to the moral effect of cavalry upon the enemy recalls a passage in Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," in which we are told of the terror with which the presence of about thirty horsemen amongst Cortez' troops inspired the Aztecs. The Burmese have, we are told, the greatest dread of them. "In a land where only ponies are bred the cavalry horses seem monsters to the people, and the long reach and short shrift of the lance paralyze them with fear." It ought not to have been necessary to wait until more than half a year after the march to Mandalay before realizing this ; but it was because the original plan of the campaign contemplated only a march to Mandalay that no provision was made for acting upon it. The cavalry under General Robert's orders are ample for the purpose for which they have been sent. If we hear little of their achievements thus far it is doubtless because the season most favourable for cavalry operations has not set in. It will begin early in March, when the crops are cut, and the ground is dry, and movement will be easiest, though General White says they can do good service from December.

THE question of the provision of funds for the Tansa Water Works is one of sufficient importance to make the refusal of the Government of India to guarantee the loan a cause of considerable disappointment. It is, as the Viceroy explained on Saturday, against the financial policy of Government to lend the money required, and it therefore behoves the Corporation to raise it with the same energy that has been shown in starting the works while the question of the provision of funds was still under discussion. The Government has already made one concession in extending the period during which the Vehar Water Works Loan is to be repaid. This concession is a very small one, however, but it is noteworthy as an indication of the direction in which Government is willing to help. Government will not lend more money for Municipal purposes, but apparently it is not altogether opposed to extending the time over which the repayment of existing loans has under present arrangements to be spread. It might therefore be worth while for the Municipality to consider the advisability of applying to Government to forego, whilst the Tansa Works are in progress, the repayment of the principal of existing loans. It is a bad policy to be borrowing at say 5 per cent. and paying off debts which carry interest at only 4 per cent. in the case of the Vehar Loan, and 4½ per cent. in that of the Consolidated Loan. If Government would consent to receive for the present only the interest due on its loans, a not inconsiderable sum would be available from revenue towards the Tansa works, and if the repayment of the loan now to be raised had preference over the repayment of the Government Loans, as in the case of the existing Port Trust Foreshore Security and Debenture Loans, this would constitute something in the nature of an indirect Government guarantee. The plan would also have the advantage of settling for ever the dispute regarding the Vehar Water Works debt, for if only interest were paid there could be no question of compound or simple interest to disturb the minds of our Corporators, or to puzzle the brains of our mathematicians. It is the financial policy of Government to require every Municipality which borrows money either from Government or from the general public to repay it within a term of years, which is usually fixed at thirty, and sometimes in exceptional cases at sixty years. But this rule should not be rigorously applied in the case of works of such magnitude and permanence as the Vehar, Tulsi, or Tansa lakes. Government does not apply this principle to its own State railways or Irrigation works, and it is hardly right that it should force it on the Municipality. It might suffice to provide out of revenue in addition to the interest a small sinking fund of say one per cent., on the understanding that this might, with the consent of Government, be used for capital works, such as the Tansa Lake, when the Corporation would otherwise have to borrow in the open market, and that failing this it be applied to the reduction of debt in the manner most favourable to the Municipality. In this way the Vehar 4 per cent. loan would of course remain outstanding until all the 4½ per cent. loan were repaid, and if the market rate of the 5 per cent. loans made it advisable they would be purchased and cancelled in preference to paying off the Government 4½ per cent. loan. At present the amount outstanding on account of the 4 per cent. Vehar Loan is Rs. 30,10,000—in round numbers, and on account of this the Municipality has to provide Rs. 1,75,200 per annum towards payment of interest and principal. The balance of the Consolidated Loan is Rs. 53,20,000, in round numbers, and the Municipality is under agreement to pay Rs. 3,56,700 per annum towards interest and principal. If the plan suggested were adopted by the Municipal Corporation and accepted by Government, the amount to be provided annually would be interest at 4 per cent. on the Vehar Loan, Rs. 1,20,400, and at 4½ per cent. on the Consolidated Loan Rs. 2,39,400, in all Rs. 3,59,800, while a one per cent. sinking fund would amount to Rs. 83,300, making up the total amount to be charged to revenue to Rs. 4,43,100, or Rs. 88,800 less than at present. This would be a considerable relief to the present financial burdens of the Municipality, and as the concession would really cost Government nothing, the matter is one that might with great advantage form the subject of a representation to the authorities.

WE have received the following telegram from Count de Gubernatis, dated Rome, Tuesday night :—"The King, as High Patron, and the Queen of Italy, have to-day splendidly inaugurated the Indian Museum and the Asiatic Society in this capital. Great enthusiasm for India was displayed."

THE PRIVATE ENTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Strict Justice" has taken the trouble to tell you much about rights of private entry refused to heads of departments yet exercised by senior chaplains who are not heads of departments. Such subtleties are tempting enough, no doubt ; but I will not follow them firstly because I cannot, and secondly because I need not. If "Strict Justice" will go in search of strict accuracy he will learn that the senior chaplain—so at least I am told—enjoyed the private entry not at all in virtue of his office, which would have given him no warrant at all for it ; but as chaplain in attendance upon the Bishop. It does not much matter, but "Strict Justice" will see from this that the senior chaplain's position was

"STRICTLY REGULAR."

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent. "J. D." has done well in drawing public attention to the serious omission of a Parsee representative from the native members appointed on the Civil Service Commission. To the few worthy names suggested let me add that of one peculiarly fitted to represent not only Parsee but the entire native interests. I mean Mr. Jehangeershaw E. Kohyar, an Assistant Secretary to Government, and a true and trusty servant of the State. Having served Government for upwards of a decade, and having risen from an humble position to a post of eminence and responsibility by sheer ability and force of character, Mr. Kohyar is well versed in all the questions of service and promotion and of the claims and qualifications of natives to rise in them. If favoured by the Government of India with a seat he will assist the Commission, I feel sure, in arriving at a fair and reasonable conclusion as to the extent to which the doors of the public service are to be opened to the people in every department of the State.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

AT the afternoon party given on Tuesday to Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., and Lady Lethbridge, by Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Sir Roper, in returning thanks for the toast of his health and that of Lady Lethbridge, said :—Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can assure you I am unable to find words adequately to express the gratification of Lady Lethbridge and myself at the exceedingly kind way in which my friend the Khan Bahadur has proposed our health, and the magnificent reception accorded to us this evening. When Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee did us the honour to invite us to this gathering, I had no idea that we should find assembled here such a large and distinguished representation of the intellect, the enterprise, and all that is most enlightened and most progressive in Bombay and in India. We are deeply touched at the kindly feelings and the generous impulses which have brought together, to welcome us back to India, the acknowledged and popular head of the Indian community of Bombay—(applause)—and such a notable assemblage of the leaders and chiefs of thought and activity in every section of that community. (Cheers.) The Khan Bahadur has spoken in the kindest terms of some friendly services we were able to render his son Mr. Manickji in England, but this I can say, that the eminently successful career of Mr. Manickji in London—and I am delighted to be able to say so in the presence of parents who may justly be proud of him—has been such as to render quite unnecessary any help and any introductions that his friends could give him. I think it might encourage those young gentlemen here (and I hope, there are many) who may be contemplating a visit to England, to know that Mr. Manickji's marked ability and eloquence, his high and independent character, and his amiable disposition, have not only obtained for him the friendship of eminent politicians like Lord Harris and Sir John Gorst, but have also placed him in the honourable position of an elected member of the Council of the East India Association, and in other ways singled him out as a man of mark. Now that he has triumphantly passed his final examination for the Bar and is about to return to India, I feel perfectly sure that a high and useful career awaits him in this country, and I am confident that you, gentlemen, will watch that career with interest and sympathy. (Cheers.) This Indian tour of my wife and myself, which has opened so agreeably to-day, has been undertaken with a two-fold object. In the first place, we have come out to revisit old and beloved scenes, to awaken cherished memories, and to renew communion with old and dear friends. Of these latter, most are of course natives of the other side of India, where my own service and Lady Lethbridge's residence mainly lay, and I need not tell you we are looking forward to our visit to Bengal, where we received so many kindnesses of old ; but after your reception this evening, I am sure we may be permitted to feel that, if it should please God to spare us again to revisit India, it will not be only in Bengal that we shall look up old and true friends. Then, too, we have come to enable me profitably to take part in the Parliamentary discussions on Indian affairs that are to take place in the House of Commons next Session. In a friendly social gathering like this, it would ill-become me to enter into politics ; but this I may say, that my great desire in Parliament—and it is a desire heartily approved of by my constituents in North Kensington and by the great heart of the British nation—is to render some real and true service to India, and to the peoples of India to whom I owe so much. I desire, if you will permit me—and I say this with all frankness and sincerity—to present your views and your wishes, the intelligent opinions and the just aspirations of the most enlightened communities of India, honestly and fearlessly to the impartial arbitrament of the British Parliament. (Loud cheers.) Pending the return to Parliament of capable representatives actually born in this country—a result which I ardently desire to see, and which such a gathering of able citizens as the present leads me to hope for in the not distant future—I venture to ask you to look upon me as a loyal spokesman of yours in the House of Commons. And let us not forget that the year on which we are about to enter will be one of especial interest to all those subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty who are imbued with that ardent spirit of loyalty for which you gentlemen of Bombay are so renowned. If will be the happy and glorious Jubilee of her Majesty's reign (cheers) ; and before I sit down, I should like to advert to two movements in connexion with that Jubilee, which I know will obtain your heartiest sympathy, and which I believe will have the happiest results for the future well-being of India. One of those movements, originated by the far-seeing and warm-hearted benevolence of her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, aims at a celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in a way most pleasing to her Majesty's true womanly heart, by providing sorely-needed medical help for the women of India. That movement has already taken deep root among us, both here and in England, and it eminently deserves your warmest interest (cheers), and the other Jubilee celebration of which I would speak is a movement of similar national importance, and one from which I venture to predict a great increase of commercial prosperity for India, as well as a considerable enhancement of the prestige and dignity of India, her princes and her peoples, among the great civilized communities of the world. I need not say I refer to the proposal, graciously made by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and already enthusiastically taken up and adopted in London and in the Colonies, for the celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty by the establishment in the heart of the Empire of a permanent Imperial Indian and Colonial Institution, to be the focus and centre of the industries, the arts, the learning, and indeed generally of the commercial, industrial and scientific enterprise of the whole of the vast dominions of our beloved Sovereign. The way has been admirably smoothed for such an institution by the very successful Exhibition of the past year. The ephemeral attractions of the Exhibition as a place of entertainment have brought together millions of Europeans and Americans of all classes, and interested them in the products and resources of our Empire ; and now that those attractions have served their purpose, they will, of course, cease with the closing of the Exhibition. But if, by the fostering care of our patriotic Prince of Wales, and by the spontaneous loyalty to her Majesty of the princes and peoples of the Empire, the instructive commercial and ethnographical elements of the Exhibition should be rendered permanent, and developed into a vast Imperial Institution, I am sure you will agree with me in believing that its establishment will mark a new era in the economic and scientific progress of the Empire. And now, ladies and gentlemen, while heartily thanking you for the kindness with which you have listened to these few remarks of mine, I will end where I began, and beg to assure you, on behalf of Lady Lethbridge as well as myself, that this afternoon will ever remain a very bright spot in our memories, and that we shall cherish the remembrance of the great honour you have done us to the last day of our lives. (Cheers.)

TELEGRAMS.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN UPPER BURMA.

CASUALTIES TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Nov. 16.

In a fight north of Shwaybo, about the 8th inst. Mr. Rey, Superintendent of Police, and Lieutenant Balfour. were both very severely wounded. No details have been received of the fight.

A report from Shwaybo, dated the 14th inst., says that Captain Vaughan, Commanding at Kyoukmyoung, marched out and attacked part of Nga Naing's gang, killing 19 and wounding 12. There were no casualties on our side.

The Wuntho Sawbwah is quiet. Posts are gradually being formed up to his territory. He is expected to come to terms.

Mr. White, *en route* for Thonsay, has passed Zeebingalay safely, the headman, Nga Tse, and 70 men from the Zerbingalay district offer to surrender, saying they had been goaded into fighting by the tyranny of Burmese officials.

Last week a dacoit boh and seven followers with muskets surrendered in Mandalay, and offers are made to bring in Boh Nga, who has greatly troubled the country north-east Mandalay.

LATER.

Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, of the 3rd Madras Infantry, marching with 100 men from Yemethen to Ningyau, on the relief of his regiment, was attacked by a large party of rebels at Kahuli. The enemy were repulsed, losing heavily. Our loss was Colonel Anderson severely wounded, having been shot through the neck; 4 privates killed, and 5 wounded.

Lieutenant Balfour died at Shwaybo on the 11th November.

The Commander-in-Chief hopes to be at Myinnoo to-night.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Mr. P. S. Ramaswamy Moodeliar, C.I.E., has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year. He is popular among all classes, and will be the first Hindu Sheriff ever appointed here.

SIR T. C. HOPE.

Sir Theodore Hope has embarked on board the Venetia, which will probably leave for Burma this evening.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT.

Captain Taylor, Master Attendant here, is permitted by the Government of India, at the earnest request of the Madras Government, an extension of service so as to qualify for pension.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Nov. 17.

A succession of fine days having thoroughly dried the ground, the Secunderabad *maidan* was in first-rate order this afternoon for the first match of the final tie of the Polo Tournament. The attendance on this occasion was larger than upon any of the former days, and a much keener interest was exhibited in the progress of the game, and with good reason too, for our crack local team, headed by that well-known sportsman, Afsur Jung, were going to try conclusions with our doughty visitors, the Bombay Gymkhana. The course looked quite gay with the bright hues of the ladies' dresses. H. H. the Nizam arrived just after the conclusion of the fourth round. Play commenced at 4-30 p. m., and after some fast play, the first round resulted in love all. Time—8 min.

In the second round the ball was started from the Bombay side, and after some good play was sent into the centre. After some fast play all round, the ball was sent almost through the Bombay goal, when it was stopped by Barton. Time was then called. 8 min.

In the third round, after good play all round, a goal was scored for the Palace team by Ibraham Beg, after which the ball was carried down to the Bombay goal, when time was called.

In the fourth round there was fast play all round, but no score.

The fifth round was generally in favour of the Bombay team. When time was called, there was no goal. In this round, Afsur Jung's pony got a kick, which broke its leg.

In the sixth round there was fast play all round; the Palace team frequently carried the ball into the enemy's country, but it was always stopped When time was called, the score stood, 1 goal to Palace team to Bombay Gymkhana love. For the Palace team the back hits of Afsur Jung were particularly good, and also the play of Ibrahim Beg. The goal for the Palace team was hit by Ibrahim Beg on the Bombay side. Messrs. Barton and Arthur played very well, and all tried their best.

The final tie comes off on Friday between the Palace and Vicar-Ool Omra's No. 2nd team. The Bombay team played pluckily and well, but were overmatched from the outset.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.

Count Andrassy, speaking to the Hungarian Delegations, strongly condemned Russia being admitted to the Alliance of the Emperors, the interests of Russia and Austria being opposed to each other.

Count Kalnoky concurred in these remarks, and said that Austria must uphold the autonomy of Bulgaria. Russia, he added, had no special rights in Bulgaria.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF HONGKONG.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The report that Sir Hart Dyke would be appointed Governor of Hongkong is not confirmed.

THE REBELS IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Nov. 16.

Large parties of rebels are hovering about in the neighbourhood of Wady-Halfa, and an Egyptian regiment has been ordered there to reinforce the garrison.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPSHIPS.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 16.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship Euphrates arrived here to-day from Bombay.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with the outward English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here yesterday evening, one day before the contract date.

COLOMBO, Nov. 17.

Mail steamer Surat from Bombay arrived.
Mail steamer Khedive from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	46 11-16.

THE s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with the incoming mails, may be expected to arrive on Monday evening.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 4 per cent.

IT is said that the Pope has established a special department at the Vatican for communicating trustworthy important information to the Press, and that the first Press Commissioner is to be Monsignor Agliardi.

NEWS comes from Upper Burma that the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry have gained another success over the dacoits, a squadron under Colonel Fitzgerald having cut up a band of them, killing 20 and nearly capturing the notorious Nga Yuie.

IT is now understood that General Martin Dillon, C.B., goes to the Rawul Pindi Division on the transfer of the Duke of Connaught, and that Sir Charles Gough will probably go to Lucknow from Allahabad.

THE Commander-in-Chief reached Pagan on Sunday afternoon, and at once proceeded on shore for inspection. He was expected to reach Mandalay either yesterday or to-day.

WE learn from a telegram received from Goa, that Viscount de Ribandar has been re-elected president of the Municipal Corporation of Goa, by a majority of about nine hundred votes, and that there were great rejoicings in the city, consequent on his re-election, especially as an attempt had been made to defeat his nomination. It is said that the town of Panjim is indebted to this gentleman for the many improvements which have been introduced into it during the number of years he has been at the head of its municipal affairs.

THE outbreak of cholera in Rajputana has assumed serious proportions. It seems to have originated in the Pokhar Fair, which is just over, and thence to have been conveyed to Ajmere, where a large annual fair has also been taking place. It has now extended to Nasirabad, Beawar, Kishenghur, and the surrounding States, as the pilgrims and travellers being suddenly dispersed are taking it in all directions. In Ajmere alone there were 75 cases reported last Saturday, of which 25 were fatal.

MR. G. H. D. WALKER is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. B. Sampson. Captain R. Gardiner, R. E., officiates as Under-Secretary during the absence of Major F. Firebrace.

IT is said that the Imperial Government have refused certain fresh concessions asked for by the Nilgiri Railway Company, although the proposal was recommended by the local authorities.

MR. F. F. CROSSEY, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, at present of the Doveton College, Madras, has been appointed tutor to the minor Rajah of Pudukota on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem.

CHOLERA seems to be decreasing in Calcutta, though the mortality is still very high. Last week there were 54 deaths against 73 and 63 in the two preceding weeks.

LAST year the experiments in the growth of mahogany seed by the Forest Department in Bengal were continued. Once more it was found that it would not germinate at Darjeeling or Kurseong; but it proved fairly successful in the Terai. In the Buxa and Chittagong Divisions the seed germinated freely, but it was by no means successful in Chota Nagpur. In Chittagong also devi-devi and paper mulberry seedlings were very successful, but the India-rubber plants proved a failure.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces have taken a step in the direction of reform in the matter of the publication of uselessly minute and elaborate Departmental reports. Appended to the report just issued on the Government Botanical Gardens at Mussoorie and Saharunpore, is a Government Order in which the Director of the Agricultural Department is asked to "consider whether in the future this report may not be very considerably abbreviated, or even discontinued altogether as a separate communication to the Government." The Government suggest that the report might be submitted to the Director in manuscript, and an abstract calling attention to the main points of interest incorporated with the general Administration Report of the Department. There are, of course, portions of the report which must always be published, for they convey important information to the practical horticulturist and agriculturist—as, for example, that part of the present report which shows that the attempt to grow Indian-corn here on the American system of one plant to three feet of soil is a failure—but the great bulk of the contents are of interest only to the botanical specialist.

NAWABS FUKHIR-UL-MULK and Shumshere Jung have been selected to proceed to Aurungabad to meet the Viceroy on behalf of his Highness the Nizam. The former nobleman is Assistant Judicial Minister; the latter was for some years Police Sudder-ul-Maham, but at present he holds no appointment in the public service. Both are Members of the Council of State. The Residency will be represented by Mr. Cornish, the Second Assistant Resident. Mr. Furdoonji Jamshedji goes to show the Viceroy over the caves and other places of interest in and about Aurungabad, with which a long residence in the district has given him an exceptional familiarity. "No man in India," says the *Deccan Times,* "has a more intimate knowledge of the caves of Ellora than has Mr. Furdoonji, as he has made them a study for a number of years. It was on this account that he was selected to assist Dr. Burgess when he made his examination of them some years ago, which assistance he very gratefully acknowledges in his book." Colonel Ludlow, the Inspector-General of Police, also goes to Rozah, to superintend the police arrangements in person.

WE quote the following from the *Deccan Times*:—"A rumour is now being persistently spread that the Government of India had made up its mind with respect to the crisis in Hyderabad, and that it had determined to let the Nizam have his own way, provided he agreed to the appointment by the Supreme Government of a European secretary to himself, and a European chief secretary to the Minister, whoever he may be. We have made enquiries with regard to the truth of this, and we have it on good authority that nothing whatever is known by any one here of the intention of the Viceroy with regard to Hyderabad affairs. Indeed, it is not likely that Lord Dufferin will himself determine on anything definite until he has had an interview with his Highness, and, as the unexpected always happens, it is idle to speculate with the certainty that appears now to be prevalent as to the future of the Hyderabad Administration."

OFFENCES against the forest laws in Bengal were more numerous in 1885-86 than in the previous year. No fewer than 624 cases for breach of the laws and offences under the Penal Code were taken into Court, and 739 cases were compounded, as against 443 and 800 cases in 1884-85. In the Darjeeling Division no less than 222 prosecutions were taken into Court (chiefly charges of unauthorised felling of timber and grazing in the reserved forests), and 215 convictions were obtained. In the Sunderbuns 127 cases were brought, chiefly prosecutions of permit-holders for not returning their permits on expiry. In the Khorda sub-division of Orissa no less than 199 cases were brought under the Penal Code, and convictions were obtained in 163 cases. The largest number of cases compounded was in the Sunderbuns (317), the Government compensation amounting to Rs. 5,886. Taking all these cases together, the percentage of convictions was 73·9, which is lower than in either of the two preceding years. The Conservator has, therefore, been reminded of the necessity of closely supervising the conduct of such cases.

THE Viceroy's escort, during his visit to Aurungabad will be in charge of Captain Mason, from Hingoli.

IT has been determined to reduce the Staff at Gibraltar, and General Hardinge will not be allowed an Assistant Military Secretary, the duties of that office being performed in future by the senior aide-de-camp.

THE latest advices received at Melbourne from the New Hebrides report that matters are proceeding smoothly. The French continue the construction of roads at the ports, and are erecting substantial buildings. These circumstances are regarded as pointing to a prolonged, if not to a permanent, occupation by the French.

THE French Senate, by 127 votes to 100, have rejected M. Naquet's Bill for converting judicial separation into divorce, if after three years either party applies for it. The Divorce Law of 1884 gives judges a discretionary power of granting divorce after three years' judicial separation; but while some judges have acceded to all such applications, others have been governed by the merits of each case, and others again have uniformly refused. M. Naquet's Bill is aimed at remedying this anomaly; but all the opponents of the law of 1884 resisted this extension of it, and they were joined by men like M. de Pressense, who argued that if either party had conscientious objections to divorce the other was not entitled to enforce it. Nearly all the Protestant senators, however, voted for the Bill.

IT is reported that M. Maurice Bernhardt, the son of Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, has fought a duel with swords with M. Langlois, a Paris artist, who has exhibited a painting caricaturing Mdme. Bernhardt. M. Langlois was wounded.

A DISASTROUS fire broke out early on Monday morning, October 25, at the great seminary of Perigueux. Though the flames spread with great rapidity, and though the institution contained more than three hundred pupils, who fled half-clad into the streets, no loss of life is reported. In less than an hour the whole building, which is about 14 2yards long, was in flames. The loss is estimated at about £80,000.

Truth writes:—"With their usual spirit of fair play the *Times*, the *Observer*, and the whole pack of Unionist journals have already tried and condemned Sir John Hennessy for his conduct at the Mauritius long before Sir Hercules Robinson, who has been sent to investigate the case, had arrived on the spot, and before a particle of evidence had been put before the public by impartial persons as to what his conduct had really been. It is enough for him to be known as a sympathiser with the 'native' for him to be convicted out of hand by those who are always preaching that our duty to the native everywhere is to burn, plunder, conquer, and annex. In the meantime, Sir John Hennessy's opponent, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, is 'wanted' in England, for a gentleman has made him a 'co' in a divorce suit, and asks for £5,000 damages. It is fortunate for Mr. Lloyd that the venue is no laid in Ireland."

THE Bohemian town of Kladno, with 15,000 inhabitants, is threatened with destruction; the old church, the town hall, several schools, and about sixty private houses being in a precarious condition. Whole streets are steadily sinking, and parts of the town until recently considered safe are now threatened. The town is built over extensive iron and coal-pits, which have been worked without consideration for the safety of the inhabitants. A commission has ordered a stoppage of the works at four points and the evacuation of the threatened houses.

THE late Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R. N., who had three sons by his first marriage, married in 1849, as his second wife, Georgiana, daughter of Mr. Gervase Parker Bushe (which lady died in 1882), and leaves surviving by that marriage two sons and two daughters. "B. W. S." writes, October 26:—"It seems hardly credible that any one who has himself died in the jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign should be the grandson of a man who lived for twelve years under Charles II. Yet this was actually the case with the late Captain Maude. His grandfather, Sir Robert Maude, was born in 1673; his father, the first Lord Hawarden, in 1729; and he himself in 1798. Thus three generations have covered 213 years, or an average of seventy-one years to a generation, and have lived under ten Sovereigns. The first Lord Hawarden, having been born, as stated, in 1729, married, in 1777, for his third wife, a young lady of 18, who lived to be 92, and died in 1851. There were thus 122 years between the birth of the husband and the death of the wife. Such a case is probably unique.

A QUEER excuse is offered in the Civil Justice Report of Lower Burma, for the inaccuracy of the year's returns. No returns, we are told, are forthcoming from four different Courts in the Shwegyin District, because "the records were destroyed by rebels"

THE *Englishman* tells a remarkable story of a man being attacked by a jackal in South Sylhet. Here it is in its own words:—"A coolie belonging to the Chatali Tea Estate was returning from market at dusk, when a jackal attacked him in a most determined manner. The man succeeded in driving the animal away, though not before he was severely bitten. A few minutes later, and after the coolie had proceeded some distance, the brute overtook him and renewed the attack. This time it managed to get the man down and a terrible struggle took place. Finally the coolie succeeded in strangling the beast, which he conveyed to his employer for inspection, and we are informed that the state of the wounded man fully bears out the truth of his story. The jackal, which was a very large one, was in splendid condition, and appears to have been suffering neither from hunger nor madness."

THE Prince of Wales having proposed that the Queen's Jubilee should be commemorated by the establishment of a permanent Imperial Institution for the Colonies and India, comprising a display of Colonial and Indian resources, and supported by contributions from all parts of the Empire, to be vested in a Board of Trustees appointed by the Sovereign, and under the permanent presidency of the Heir-Apparent to the Throne, the Governor of Madras in Council has hastened to express, on behalf of the Government and public of Madras, the hearty concurrence of her Majesty's loyal subjects in the suggestion contained in his Royal Highness's telegram. His Excellency has placed on record that he is firmly convinced that an institution of the kind proposed cannot fail to be productive of immense benefit to India and the Empire at large, and he has resolved, therefore, with the approval of the Prince of Wales, and the Governor-General of India, to initiate measures for the collection of voluntary contributions for the establishment of the Institute. The following gentlemen have accordingly been invited to form themselves into a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose:—namely, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the Rajah of Venkatagiri, the Hon. J. A. Boyson, Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., the Hon. T. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. C. A. Lawson, and Mr. Ramasami Mudaliar, C.I.E.

THE particulars of the night attack which ended in the death of Mr. G. H. O. Gleeson, Assistant Commissioner at Mingin, on the Chindwin river, are now known. It seems that some hundreds of dacoits stealthily surrounded his camp by night, having learned the countersign through the treachery of some of Mr. Gleeson's police. Five men approached a sentry and gave the word, which induced the sentry to lower his musket, when he was immediately butchered. Mr. Gleeson rose and came with a light to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, when a rush was made for him, and he received a severe blow on the right temple. He then jumped down to the ground, was immediately surrounded, and hacked literally to pieces. Until then the sepoys had been afraid to fire lest they might wound their friends. As soon as Mr. Gleeson jumped, they poured in a volley and rushed forward. A hand-to-hand combat ensued, till the dacoits were driven off. The firing continued all night and next day: the interpreter and the police bolted, some being killed. One sepoy was killed and a havildar and four sepoys wounded in the night attack. The sergeant determined to retreat down the river, and a plaintain raft was constructed, and Mr. Gleeson's body and the wounded havildar were sent down the river in charge of two men. The raft was caught in a whirlpool, and Mr. Gleeson's body was lost. The sergeant fired the village and retreated to Choungwah, fighting nearly the whole way. Here reinforcements met them, and proceeding to the scene of the disaster, fourteen dead bodies were found on the spot, which presented a horrible scene. There was an overpowering effluvium from the pools of blood a mile away. The remainder of the village and also the villages above and below were burnt, presumably by the dacoits.

MILITARY NEWS.

ARMY HEAD QUARTERS will be re-established at Poona on the 22nd instant.

COLONEL E. MARTIN, late of the Madras Cavalry, has been appointed Instructor of the Egyptian Police Reserve.

THE South Wales Borderers may justly be proud of having Corporal Roach in their ranks. This soldier's gallant conduct in the Belfast riots has been recognised by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, who have bestowed a pecuniary reward on him, for having pursued a rioter who, being armed with a loaded revolver, turned and threatened to fire, when the corporal ran in on him, arrested him, and handed him over to the civil power.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OLDHAM, formerly of the Cameron Highlanders, and lately Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, has been appointed secretary of the Committee, of which Major-General Phillip Smith is president, to consider the reports on the Enfield-Martini rifle, issued for experimental purposes to Line battalions quartered at home, with a view to modifications and improvements.

MAJOR C. CARTER, Inspector of Submarine Defences, who has for the past two months been at Simla as a member of the Special Committee on the reorganisation of the Royal Engineers, returned to the Presidency on the 12th instant.

THE last squadron of the 2nd Madras Lancers returned to Madras on Saturday last, from Burma, in the hired transport Venetia. The squadron, under the command of Lieutenants Mathews and Jones, consists of two European officers, two native officers, 55 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 39 public followers, eight private followers, with 37 horses and six ponies. The squadron, on being landed, was marched off to the Pudupett maidan, where a camp had been pitched for its accommodation. The following officers also returned to Madras from Rangoon by the same opportunity:—Captain the Hon'ble A. S. Hardinge, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, Major Croker, of the Munster Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Swanston, of the Commissariat Department, besides European military details, chiefly invalids.

A NON-OFFICIAL correspondent has favoured a Madras paper with the following extract from a private letter, dated 1st instant, which he has received from a non-official friend at Mandalay:—"Officers and others, in commenting on the various departments of the Force in Upper Burma, unhesitatingly state, and agree, that the highest praise is due to the able and efficient staff of the Madras Commissariat, who have on every occasion, urgent or otherwise, furnished with rations the numerous detachments scattered over many parts of a country almost roadless and untrodden. With unbroken success, with ease and cheerfulness, have they encountered the most distressing and irritating difficulties, but never once have they failed to reach the many isolated garrisons before the last treasured rations had been served out, and they have thus won for themselves the general admiration of the whole force."

IT is stated that the committee which has for some time been sitting to inquire into the best rifle for the Army, although it has made no official report, has determined that further experiments should be made, which, in some of the departments at the Government Small Arms Factory at Enfield, has entailed a temporary cessation of work. They have determined that the pattern of rifle which was in course of manufacture might be improved upon, although in the barrel itself very small alterations have been suggested. The suggestions made are that the locking bolt, the brush, and the wooden hand guard should be done away with. Some slight alterations are also suggested in the arrangements of the barrel and upper band. A modification with regard to the lever and extractor and the cleaning rod, with the jag combined, has caused a temporary stoppage in departments. Another important point in the manufacture of the Enfield Martini which the committee seem desirous of ridding themselves of is the system of sighting. They propose for the Services a much simpler method.

A BLUE-BOOK has been issued giving the general annual return of the British Army for the year 1885. It appears that the average effective strength of the Regular Army during the year was 198,064. This total is made up as follows:—Household Cavalry, 1,377; Cavalry of the Line, 16,503; Royal Horse Artillery, 4,205; Royal Artillery, 28,581; Royal Engineers, 6,013; Foot Guards, 6,340; Infantry of the Line, 126,663; Colonial Corps, 2,331; Commissariat and Transport Corps, 2,876; Ordnance Store Corps, 650; Corps of Ordnance Artificers, 41; Army Post-Office Corps, 14; Medical Staff Corps, 2,470. On the first day of the present year the Infantry of the Line required 3,816 men to complete the establishment. During the year 1885, 39,971 recruits joined the Army; 1,547 for long and 38,424 for short service. Besides these, 1,885 joined from desertion, 4,685 from the Army Reserve, and 497 from "other causes," bringing the total increase up to 47,038. The decrease, from deaths, discharges, desertions (5,147), drafts to the Army Reserve and the Auxiliary Forces, and other causes, amounted to 35,117, making the net increase 11,921. The number of effectives on the 1st of January last was 192,929. The drafts for India numbered 10,776, of whom 3,839 were aged from 20 to 21 years, for the Colonies 12,216, and for Egypt 8,897. The number of offences tried by Court-martial at home was 11,329, two of which were for mutiny and 1,936 for desertion, and of those tried 95 were acquitted. The number of offences so tried abroad was 9,128, and in two cases the culprits were sentenced to death; the number of acquittals was 156. The number of medals and annuities granted was 6, and of medals and gratuities 2,090, and 72,345 men were serving on the 1st of January, 1886, with good-conduct badges. The total enrolled strength of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces was 403,670, and 52,295 were wanting to complete the establishment. The enrolled strength of the first-class Army Reserve is given as 41,889 out of an establishment of 46,500, the number voted in the Army Estimates for 1885-86. The second-class Army Reserve numbered 6,823, the Militia 119,356 out of an establishment of 137,343, the Yeomanry, 11,590, and the Volunteers 224,012. Of the Volunteers, 97·42 per cent. were efficient and 86·98 per cent. were present at inspection.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I., presided at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday afternoon. There were present Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether, R.E., Captain Morland, Lieutenant-Colonel Portman, Dr. Waters, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, M. N. Banajee, and Javerilal Umiashunker.

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE PURCHASE OF BULLOCKS.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the laying out of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of bullocks for the year 1887-88.

A BOUNDARY WALL.

The Council recommended, on the proposition of Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, seconded by the chairman, the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 8,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of constructing a boundary wall round the water-works store-yard at Chinchpoogly.

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS LOAN.

The Council was asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction the additional grant of Rs. 16,000 from surplus cash balance to meet anticipated excess grant for miscellaneous loan charges up to the end.

Mr. Charles explained that the excess was due partly to payments for Government stamps, brokerage, &c., amounting to about Rs. 10,500, incurred in connection with the raising of the 17 lakhs, being a portion of the Tansa water-works loan, and partly to the low rate of exchange on the London remittances of interest due on the 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures of 1867-68.

Colonel Portman did not see that the grant should be taken from the surplus cash balance. The excess should be debited to the Loan.

Mr. Javerilal was of the same opinion.

Mr. Charles stated that for the last 20 years this custom had been followed. There was a resolution which governed the proceeding.

Further discussion of the matter was adjourned.

THE ASSESSMENT BOOK.

The meeting recommended the sanction of the grant of Rs. 11,350 from surplus cash balance to meet balance of the cost of printing the Assessment Book of the City of Bombay for 1886-87 and other attendant charges.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1887-88.

The Council proceeded to discuss the Budget Estimates for the years 1887-88, considering the income side first.

Mr. Banajee proposed that the consolidated rate (including Government and Port Trust contributions) be fixed at 8½ per cent., making a total of Rs. 14,77,000, as against Rs. 14,17,000 of the previous year.

This was carried. The following sums were fixed unanimously under the heading of taxation proper, Rs. 30,18,750 against Rs. 28,31,550 in the preceding year. The halalcore cess at Rs. 3,53,000, and the water rate at Rs. 7,28,500. The return from property and miscellanies, including market receipts, public gardens, tramways rent, &c., were fixed at Rs. 4,82,800, and the total income was estimated at Rs. 45,83,050, exclusive of the balance of Rs. 5,00,000, on the proposition of the chairman.

The Council then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·935
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·1
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, NNW, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	271

* From midnight to midnight.

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

THEIR HIGHNESSES the Maharaja Holkar of Indore and the Raja of Rutlam, attended by a number of their principal officials, visited the Viceroy yesterday at Government House. A guard of honour and a band were in attendance. The Maharaja Holkar received a salute of 19 guns and the Raja of Rutlam a salute of 13 guns in honour of the occasion. In the afternoon, the Viceroy, attended by members of his Staff, paid return visits to these princes.

To-day the Viceroy crosses the harbour on a visit to the Elephanta Caves, and in the afternoon receives the deputation from Surat. His Excellency leaves Bombay for Poona at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving at the Deccan capital at quarter-past-two, and leaving for Nandgaon at nine o'clock the same night. His Excellency's special train will reach Nandgaon at seven o'clock the next morning, and the Viceroy, after visiting Ellora and Aurungabad, will leave again at the same hour on the 23rd inst. *En route* to Hyderabad, the train will stop at Sholapur from 8 p.m. on the 23rd until seven o'clock next morning. His Excellency will also wait at Goolburga from 9-35 a.m. until 10-20 a.m., arriving at Wadi Junction at 11-20 a.m. and at Hyderabad at five in the afternoon, where he halts for the rest of the week.

THE VICEROY AT THE SCHOOL OF ART.

ONE of the first institutions of Bombay visited by Lord and Lady Dufferin on their former visit to Bombay was the School of Art, and last evening his Excellency the Viceroy distributed the prizes to the students. The Countess of Dufferin, the Governor and Lady Reay accompanied the Viceroy, whose arrival at the school was unavoidably delayed until after five o'clock. The room in which the distribution was held had been crowded an hour beforehand, and a large number of people also gathered outside the building and heartily cheered the Government House party. Among those attending the distribution were their Highnesses the Rao of Cutch, the Rajah of Rutlam and the Pant Sachu of Bhore, Sir William Wedderburn, the Hon'bles M. Melvill, Justice Bayley, Justice Jardine and Kazi Shahbudin, the Bishop of Bombay, the Very Rev. Father Willy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Professors Forrest and Hathornthwaite, Colonel Goodfellow (on duty with the Rao of Cutch), Colonel Bissett, Major Swan, Dr. Edith Pechey, Messrs. J. Adam, Lee-Warner, T. J. Bennett, H. Curwen, F W Stevens, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and the Oriental Translator to Government. The proceedings were exceedingly brief, but short as the time they occupied, it was nearly dusk before the conclusion of the ceremony.

Mr. W. Griffiths, the Superintendent of the School, made the following statement as to the work of the institution:—

Your Excellencies, your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Even if it were desirable time will not permit me to enter at any length into the history of the working of the School of Art. I will simply content myself by placing before your Excellency, as briefly as possible, a few facts indicating the progress the school has made. We began in a very small way—our ambition being gratified by having a member of Council to preside at our annual gatherings. By degrees we got our Governor to preside, and to-day we have arrived at the crowning distinction of having the honour of the presence of his Excellency the Viceroy. We feel highly honoured in having his Excellency here to-day, not only in the capacity of his position as Viceroy of India, but as one whom we know to have a knowledge of art, not only of its history and theory, but of its practice also. You will understand with what zeal his Excellency pursues his studies in art when I tell you what was told to me during my visit lately to England by a friend—a distinguished member of the Royal Academy—that whenever his Excellency took a holiday he used to run over to Paris and there join one of the ateliers as a student. I commend that fact to the attention of the advanced students of this school. In order to show the progress the school has made, I will refer to a report written by Mr. Terry, the former Principal, in March 1868, in which he states that he had never been able to induce the students to attend for any length of time, on account of their not being paid, but on the contrary all having to pay half a rupee a month in the elementary and one rupee in the advanced classes, they preferred going to general schools, or to offices where their services were remunerated to continuing under him. The average attendance at that time was 44. What a change has taken place since then! Our average daily attendance for the year in which these certificates and prizes are awarded was 167·4, and the number on the rolls at the end of the official year was 259, a number which is more than our building can conveniently accommodate. With a view to check the number of students seeking admission an entrance fee of Rs. 3 was imposed last year in addition to the monthly fee; but this measure has in no way restrained the influx of students who still besiege our doors for admission, but I regret to say many have to be turned away for want of room. Although we have no special class-rooms provided for female students, yet 20 attended during the year on the understanding that they would accommodate themselves to the arrangements made for them. I am glad to state that some of them have competed successfully with the male students for certificates. With regard to the certificates that are to be distributed to-day, the Government examiners state that the proportion awarded is as nearly as possible the same as last year—and they note with satisfaction that the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination has largely increased. As regards the specimen drawings executed in the elementary school to which prizes were awarded, the examiners say that they have much pleasure in being able to repeat their remarks of last year, viz., that on the whole they consider that the results of the examination of the elementary school are most satisfactory, and that much credit is due to Mr. Greenwood and his assistants for the manner in which they have raised the proficiency of this department within the last four years. With reference to the work done in the painting atelier the examiners state that they note with satisfaction that there has been no falling off in the standard attained in this department last year—the works submitted by Abalal Rahiman and Isaac Benjamin being of exceptional merit. The sculpture atelier and architectural class have likewise, in the opinion of the examiners, maintained their standard of efficiency. In conclusion, I would respectfully beg to read an extract as bearing on the School of Art from the report of Mr. Lee-Warner, whom I am very glad to see present here to-day, while Acting Director of Public Instruction for 1884-85. Mr. Lee-Warner says:—"I attach great importance to a scrutiny of the various classes and castes which attend the different classes of institutions. The conspicuous absence of Mahomedans, and the paucity of Christians in the Arts Colleges and even in the High Schools afford indications that what may be called the University course does not attract these classes of Indian society It is therefore satisfactory to notice that in the School of Art the overwhelming preponderance of a single caste, which has been observed in the colleges, does not exist. The average daily attendance in the School of Art has been shown to be 148, but altogether 378 students attended the school at one time or another during the year. Of these 200 were Hindus, 53 being sons of artizans, 24 the sons of cultivators, and only 52 Brahmans. There were 14 Mahomedans, 83 Parsees, 68 Christians and 13 Jews. Of the Christians 28 were Europeans, 5 Eurasians, 34 Portuguese, and one a native convert. This distribution is satisfactory as showing that the school meets a need in all classes of society, and the instruction it affords in the technic art of architecture and the phonetic arts of sculpture and painting may be expected to produce a wide-spread influence in the future." But in order to do this, your Excellency we require more money. In addition to the subjects taught at present in the school it is intended, when funds are available to aid classes for teaching wood-engraving, lithography, etching, wood-carving, pottery, art metal work, embroidery, and enamelling. I was lately, your Excellency, put on the rack by two members of the Finance Committee, but I hope our very limited grant will not be reduced. I believe that with additional funds this institution will play a most important part in the scheme of technical education in this presidency. Mr. Greenwood will now read out the names of the successful candidates, and I have the honour to ask your Excellency to be good enough to distribute the certificates and prizes.

The prizes and certificates were then distributed by the Viceroy according to the following list:—

The certificates and prizes will be given to the students in the order of their classes, beginning with the 1st grade, or the lowest class, of the elementary division. In the 1st grade class certificates are awarded to those students who pass in all the subjects of their class at the annual examination. Prizes are also given to those who do excellent drawings in any subject at this examination. The following students have obtained 1st grade certificates:—1, F. H. Carvalho; 2, Samuel Joel; 3, Burjorji P. Metha; 4, Dinanath Damodar; 5, Ekhashankar Purshotum; 6, Hari Raghanath; 7, Martand Bajaba; 8, Moro Ganpatrao; 9, V. V. Bhagwat. Three students have received certificates and prizes also:—1, Miss Gangabai; 2, Pandarinath Makund; 3, Luxuman Kashinath; (3 prizes). In the second grade class prizes are awarded for the best work done in class during the year, and certificates are given to those students who pass in all the subjects of this class at the annual examination. The following students receive prizes only:—1, Bhowanishankar Ramcrishna; 2, Mothabhai Luxamon; 3, Vishnu Balkrishna Puranik; 4, Michael D'Silva; 5, Kalidas Nathu; 6, Balwant Kashinath Oka. The following students have obtained certificates:—1, Miss Avabai Furdonjee M. Banaji; 2, Miss Stella Grey; 3, Anandrao Sokerji; 4, Ardesir Postonji; 5, Balarama Govind; 6, Dadaji Makund; 7, Gopalkrishna Anant; 8, Luxaman Bhasker; 9, Waman Gunpat Rajpurkar; 10, Atmaram Moreshwar; 11, B. S. Balaporia; 12, Bhikaji Luxaman; 13, Gangadhur Narayen; 14, Jehangir Pestonji; 15, Khudabax Byramji; 16, Mangal Ramji Mhatre; 17, Narhari Bhimrao; 18, Narayen Chimnaji; 19, Pandharinath Gangadhar; 20, Sukharam Dhondu; 21, Valliamji Murarji; 22, R. Cartledge; 23, W. S. Piers. The following students receive certificates and prizes also:—1, Miss Dhanbai Furdoonjee M. Banaji; 2, Balwant Anant (6 prizes); 3, Ramchandra Janardhan; 4, Hirji Kara (3 prizes); 5, Ramchandra Vishnu (2 prizes); 6, A. Mendoza; 7, Manuel D'Souza (2 prizes); 8, Martand Raghanath (2 prizes); 9, Balaji Krishnaji; 10, Ramji Jiwan; 11, Vishnu Balkrish Mahadesky; 12, Maneckji B. Kangra. In the 3rd grade class, the highest of the elementary division prizes are awarded for the best work done in class during the year, and certificates are given to the students who pass in all the subjects of this class at the annual examination. The following students receive prizes only:—1, Shanker S. Ghodke (2 prizes); 2, Makund Govind (2 prizes), 3, V. A. Swami (4 prizes); 4 M. S. Trilokekar; 5, J. F. Fernandes; 6, R. Cartledge, (2 prizes); 7, W. S. Piers. The following students receive certificates:—1, Miss Tocque; 2, M. B. Rane; 3, Balkrishna Ramchandra; 4, N. N. Desai; 5, P. Gopalkrishna; 6, Ganesh Vishwanath; 7, S. B Rele. Students who receive certificates and prizes:—1, B. R. Ghatge (2 prizes); 2, Narayen Govind Mantri (2 prizes); 3, Gajanam Bhasker; 4, Anandrao Ganpatrao; 5, Narayen Krishnarao; 6, Narayen Anant. In the advanced classes prizes are awarded for the best work done during the year. In the architecture class prizes were awarded to:—1, B. R. Ghatge (1 prize), Rs. 6; 2, Maneckji Okerji (2 prizes), Rs. 40. In the sculpture class prizes were awarded to:—1, Soni Vithal Kanthad (1 prize), Rs. 20; 2, Daji Vishram Kir (2 prizes), Rs. 30. In the painting class the following students receive prizes:—1, Isaac Benjamin (2 prizes), Rs. 65; 2, Abalal Rahiman (3 prizes), Rs. 55; 3, Ganesh Vishwanath (1 prize), Rs. 15; 4, Sitaram Bhai (1 prize), Rs. 15; 5, Dinshaw Bomanjee (1 prize), Rs. 20; 6, Atmaram Govind (1 prize) Rs. 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who was warmly received at the conclusion of the distribution, rose and said:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—If only the hour were not so late, it would have given me the greatest pleasure to express at length the satisfaction I experience in having been allowed to participate in this day's celebration. It is at all times a delight to me to find myself in a School of Art, and to testify by any means in my power my sympathy with those students who have embarked upon that honourable career. But, if in any place I have experienced these feelings, in none have they ever been more deep or sincere than in an Indian School of Art. I am happy to think that upon this point his Excellency your Governor and myself are entirely in accord, that the prosecution of those branches of artistic and technical education mentioned by Mr. Griffiths will be one of the most fertile sources of prosperity to India; and, in saying this, I am glad to take the earliest possible opportunity of declaring that it would never enter into my head that any encouragement given to artistic or technical education on the part of the Government implied in the remotest degree any want of appreciation of that admirable system of higher education which is so happily established amongst us. But, as I said before, though it is a theme upon which I could speak almost at any length, the lateness of the evening precludes me from doing more than congratulating those who are interested in the prosperity of this School of Art upon the admirable proofs of success which they have been already able to exhibit. It gave me the greatest possible pleasure to pass through the rooms where the drawings and other works of the students have been shown us; and I must say that there are many examples of great talent and abilities. Amongst them I especially remarked three or four heads designed with a delicacy of feeling, a correctness of outline, and a tenderness of touch which are beyond all praise. (Applause.) I can only express my regret that the dovecotes of this establishment should have been fluttered by the presence of the Retrenchment Commission; but I can assure the authorities of the Bombay School of Art that, at all events in my person, they will always have some one to plead for them, and I am in hopes it will eventually be found that the bark of these excellent gentlemen who have been examining the financial condition of our Indian establishments will be worse than their bite. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor next on behalf of the assembly thanked Lord Dufferin for his presence in the following terms:—

Your Excllency,—I am sure that I am giving expression to the feelings of this distinguished assembly when I thank her Majesty's representative for the great kindness he has bestowed on this institution by honouring it with his presence. I can only say that I deeply regret for my own sake, not for his Excellency's sake, that I cannot take him round all the various Educational institutions in which Bombay abounds and of which we have every reason to be proud. In every department of education we are zealously labouring and trying to keep ahead of other parts of India, and to maintain the reputation of Bombay and Western India. But his Excellency's work is to perform acts and not to hear speeches, and I perhaps on this occasion am not sorry that I have to be very brief, because I have found that flattering words addressed to one institution immediately excite in the bosom of other institutions a feeling envy and of jealousy—(laughter)—which I for one am extremely anxious should not exist. If I may say so, there is another reason why this meeting cannot be prolonged, and it is a reason which you all will appreciate, her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin wishes to visit one of those institutions to which her presence in India has been such a benefit—I mean the Grant Medical College. (Cheers.) But I hope that in the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy there will be offered to Mr. Griffiths an additional stimulus—I will not say to do his duty, because that he will do—but an additional stimulus to raise this institution to its proper level. I am convenced that this institution has been doing a great work in the past, but that is as nothing to the work it is destined to do in the future. I am very glad to see that princes of the native States are by their presence to-day showing that they also feel that an influence for good may go forth into their States. I am sorry that my friend the Thakore Saheb of Limri is not present here, because I know that he has set a good example to other Chiefs in regard to the palace which he is now building in encouraging those works of art which we hope to spread over the face of the country. And when we speak of art, we speak of it not only with respect to the abodes of princes, but we also know that this institution will have to make art popular so as to enlighten and to add fresh charms to the homes and the dwellings of our people at large. I again thank his Excellency for his presence. (Cheers.)

Their Excellencies, who had previously devoted some time to the inspection of the students' work in the several departments, then left the School of Art for the Grant Medical College.

THE NEW WET DOCKS.

After distributing prizes at the School of Art, Lord Dufferin was expected to go over the extensive works now in hand for the new Wet Dock in Bombay to the south of the Prince's Dock. The road from the School of Art to the Dock was accordingly crowded on either side by many hundreds of expectant sight-seers, who anxiously awaited the approach of the Viceregal *cortege*. Special preparations had been made at the new dock by the contractors, Messrs. Kirby and Company, to give the Viceroy a fitting reception. The main gateway leading to the works was surmounted by a triumphal arch draped with coloured cloth and decorated with evergreens and flags and bannerets. The outside displayed in gilt letters, on a dark blue ground, the words "Welcome to H. E. the Viceroy"; and on the inner side of it were the words "God Save the Queen." Flags and bannerets, stretching in parallel lines, waved over several hundreds of yards of the dock ground. Hundreds of the workmen employed under the contractors had gathered in every available space to have a view of the Viceroy. Three trollies, decorated for the occasion with flags and ever-

greens, were kept ready to take the Viceregal party over the dock works. Colonel Merewether chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. John Fleming, C.S.I., of the contractors' firm, Mr. Lynn, Assistant Engineer in charge of the works, and others stood in the gateway to welcome the Viceroy. More than half an hour was passed in a state of expectancy. After 5-30 p. m., when it got nearly dark, Mr. Kirby, chief contractor, drove up from the direction of the School of Art and announced that the Viceroy was not coming to the Dock. What was a scene of unusual bustle and excitement soon melted away; and all had dispersed in half an hour.

BALL AT THE YACHT CLUB.

Last night the spacious rooms of the Bombay Yacht Club were crowded with a brilliant company who had assembled to welcome their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin at a ball given in their honour by the members of the Club. The grounds of the building were splendidly illuminated, as were also several yachts lying just off the shore, while the interior of the Club was fitted up in elegant style. Their Excellencies, who arrived punctually at the time appointed, were received at the entrance by a guard of honour composed of blue jackets belonging to H. M. S. Briton, who also lined the staircase leading to the ball room. In the vestibule the committee of management were presented to the distinguished guests; and immediately after dancing commenced, and was continued to an early hour this morning to the strains of the band of the East Yorkshire Regiment. The affair was a complete success, and redounds to the credit of those who were responsible for its organization.

"HOME" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

Cup-and-saucer comedy, which for so many years held the stage at home and brought fame and fortune to the Bancrofts, has long been voted out of fashion, and after a recent attempt at their resuscitation, the delightful series of plays which Robertson supplied in rapid succession seems now finally to have been relegated to the obscurity of the dramatic pigeon-hole. "Home" is one of the minor works of the indefatigable playwright, but it is full of characteristic touches in dialogue and construction, and in Tuesday night's performance the *dramatis personæ* were endeared to recollection as old familiar types which it was a pleasant experience again to welcome. The Bancrofts have retired upon their laurels, and the plays which at one time were declared to mark an epoch in the history of the English stage are now pronounced to have expired with the baronet and butterman drama. But it was in just such a band-box of a theatre as the Gaiety, where to an audience assembled as in a drawing-room, the famous company of the Prince's Theatre, the original home of Robertsonian comedy, presented those finished pictures of contemporary life and manners which gained them a series of noteworthy triumphs. Allowing for some slight nervousness at the opening of the play, when the performers conversed in undertones, Tuesday's performance was a complete success in every way worthy of the distinguished patronage under which it was announced. Lord and Lady Dufferin and the Governor and Lady Reay remained to the end of the third act, when the players were called before the curtain, although it was approaching midnight, when the shawling and cloaking of the many ladies present having been completed, the crowded audience were whirled away in their carriages to their various homes. A handsomely furnished drawing-room suffices for the action of the little drama, and the Gaiety boards exhibited a triumph for the upholsterer's art such as the management of a first-class theatre with all its resources delight now-a-days to present to their patrons. No great demands are made upon the actors, nor is there much originality in the story as portrayed in "Home." The characters are evenly balanced, and no opportunity for gaining individual distinction, such as is afforded by the Eccles family in "Caste," the girlish heroine of "School," and similar creations which stand out prominently in the other comedies composing the group. Nor is there anything particularly striking or dramatic in the situations which occur, but in the sparkling character of the dialogue, the delightful admixture of genial fun and kindly sentiment the comedy is stamped unmistakeably with the sign and seal of its accomplished author. The entrapping and defeat of an adventuress—a double-barrelled widow—who with her brother—a most palpable Pistol—has quartered herself on an aged dotard, ensnared by the fascinating syren, and whose deliverance is accomplished by his own son, is the motive, rather feebly worked out, which supplies the foundation for an unlimited amount of witty and tender converse, and an abundance of sentimental incident. Mrs. Cowper as Mrs. Pinchbeck, Miss Swinhoe as Lucy Dorrison, whose stepmother the enterprising widow aspires to be, and Mrs. Hay as Dora Thornhaugh, whose rival she actually becomes, made a charming trio, and displayed in the course of the evening a series of exquisite costumes. Scarcely making more than an introductory entry in the opening act, Mrs. Cowper's later appearances gave her ample opportunity for displaying the powers of an accomplished actress In the scene with Colonel White (Lieut.-Colonel Cowper), where, abandoning her project of snaring her elderly suitor, she attempts to capture, as she believes, a more wealthy husband with the additional recommendation of a title the impersonator of Mrs Pinchbeck specially excelled. The delightfully affected reading of Tennyson's "Lord of Burleigh," with its significant emphasis on the lines describing the landscape painter, whose modest masquerading, the widow has reason to believe Colonel White is emulating, the flattering raillery she showered upon him with such pointed meaning, the encouragement with which his enterprising advances were greeted were all managed with skilful art. In the concluding act, Mrs. Cowper showed no less resource and revealed an emotional power touching in the extreme. Unmasked by the man whom she at last has learned to love with sincerity, bowed with keenest shame at the humiliation to which a scoundrel brother would subject her in demanding monetary compensation from the family under whose roof they had been received, and of which she was shortly to have been the mistress, the erring woman pleads with pathetic force for forgiveness, and, repudiating with bitter scorn her scheming relative, goes forth determined to sin no more. The alternations of feeling were managed with admirable restraint, and genuine pathos was imparted to a situation dangerously akin to melodrama. Robertson's comedies abound in contrasts. None more enjoyable could be found than the scene immediately preceding the mock wooing of the widow. In this Colonel White has from very excess of feeling, to enact the bashful lover, and his hesitancy and clumsiness in the presence of adorable eighteen, was the more marked from the perfect self-possession and fertility of resource which are his ordinary characteristics. Mrs. Hay, always graceful and expressive played the part of Dora Thornhaugh to perfection, and the piano scene was a delicious morsel of sentimental comedy. Of the second pair of lovers, it may be said that Miss Swinhoe acted with charming freshness and sprightliness, well calculated to arouse the ardent passion of a boyish admirer, a part into which Mr. Mainwaring threw the requisite amount of enthusiasm for his petty playmate. Lieut.-Colonel Cowper, upon whom fell the chief burden of the play, proved himself an accomplished actor, and gave the always crisp and sometimes cynical speeches with capital effect. Captain Hodgkinson, as Captain Mountraffe, deserves especial commendation for the easy consistency of his assumption of social villainy The manner in which in the first act the gradations of intoxication were simulated through all the steps of exhilaration, maudlin confidence and downright drunkenness was an exceedingly clever study, which a clumsy actor would only have rendered distasteful and repellant. The part of Mr. Dorrison, rather a wooden individual in the play, who seems to have dropped into the cast by accident, was undertaken by Colonel Bedford, whose rendering of a somewhat unthankful character was a painstaking representation of elderly dotage. Altogether such a combination of amateur dramatic talent is rarely to be found, and still less frequent is the perfect harmony which distinguished the performance, which was likewise admirably rehearsed whilst every one was letter perfect. The Countess of Dufferin's fund will receive a substantial contribution and thus complete the success of the performance whose end and aim was the assistance of this rapidly growing movement.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

A LETTER OF BERLIOZ.

The unveiling of the statue of the composer Berlioz at Paris has been the occasion of the publication of a great amount of Berlioz literature, among them the following letter, which is interesting as a glimpse into the *vie intime* of an eminent man. It was written to a friend:—"My dear Ernest,—Thanks for your letter; I was impatiently waiting to hear from you. You are not dead! Good! As for myself, I am quite ill with ennui and disgust for Paris and all that is within it; I am in a doggish temper; I should like to go away, and cannot stir, for I have some feuilletons to do. Alas! the plagues of Egypt were nothing compared to this. Last week I have written about you to Maurice Burnelt. Do you know him? He is the editor of the *Morning Post*, and a capital fellow. How is Kalle and Darfou, and that fool of a Vivier? What weather we are having! Yesterday it rained as if the houses were going to be washed away, and now it is almost freezing. My head aches because of the cursed feuilleton; I shall never begin it, for here I am, trying for the last week without having the slightest idea on the subject which has been given to me . . . what a trade! Where is one to go for sunshine and leisure? Where may one be free to think of nothing; to sleep, not to hear the sound of a piano, not to hear people talk to the "Prophete" the elections, of Rome, M. Prudhon, to see the world roll on across the smoke of a cigar, and to be stupid like eighteen representatives. Oh, mon Dieu! what a world you have made for us! It was an evil inspiration which prompted you to rest on the seventh day, and it would have been better had you worked away, because there remained a good deal to be done. My dear Ernest I was going to write you a very (let me see what shall I say) a very—(confound it, what is the good of announcing an epithet if one is not capable of finding one)—well, a letter which should give you pleasure, and I see that I must give up every idea of doing so. (What a phrase!) I can find nothing, really nothing, nothing of nothings. It is the same as with my feuilleton. The feuilleton will yet drive me mad, that is sure. I am going out to be bothered outside; I am too much bothered at home. Do come to Paris for a while; we will have a spree together, which may perhaps be amusing. But here is an idea. I am going to try and find somebody to take a walk with, Adieu.—H. Berlioz. P.S. After a little consideration I think it better not to go on the spree, I have a pain in my inside; that is another thing which I have forgotten to tell you. My poor Ernest, pity me, these feuilletons are going to kill me, B.

THE LIFE OF A POET.

A literary friend having written to François Coppée for some particulars as to his life, the author of "La Veillée," "La Gréve des Forgerons," "L'Epavé," and so many other exquisite pieces, sends him the following interesting details, which one might do well to add to the beautiful and quasi-autobiographical poem of his entitled "Olivier": "My father held an ill-paid situation in the War Office. Our family was large, consequently we cannot be said to have rolled in riches; love, however, increases when one has to nestle close together. My father's nature was pensive. He adored literature, and taught me to love it, so that even in my early school days I was quite an old hand at composing what are popularly termed *bouts rimes*. He sent me to the Lycée Saint-Louis, whither I went daily. Evening was devoted to my lessons, which I did by the light of the only lamp we possessed, and on the table round which were assembled all the family. My school career was not a success; I state the fact with a feeling of shame. I was never very strong, and besides I was extremely lazy, preferring to scribble verse all over my copy-books rather than to cover them with facts which did not interest me, and figures which I detested. Later, however, I was seized with a fit of studying; thus after a fashion completing my education. I was still quite young when one of my sisters married; then another sister died. At length my father also was taken, and I remained alone with my mother and eldest sister, the head of the family at twenty years of age. This was both a hardship and a blessing. I also had received an appointment at the War Office, and, like my father, I used at the end of each month to bring my small salary to try and keep the pot going. I still continued to write. My productions were various, from songs and short paragraphs for the newspapers to a play. I also used to send a few prose stories to a monthly paper called *Le Causeur*. I wonder much now what has become of a comedy, in three acts, that I wrote together with Charles Yriarte, whose acquaintance I had made in an artist friend's studio. It has, perhaps, long ago been consigned to the flames. In brief, my life was calm and retired, and entirely devoid of the Bohemian element. . . . . As for my present method of life, it also is without interest. In the existence of a poet the only events are dreams and sheets of blackened paper. I am not married, and I live with my eldest sister, my beloved Annette. She has replaced my mother, who died a few years since. I live in a small house, gay with flowers and filled with books—friends that are never wearisome, for they never bore you with speech —situated in the Faubourg Saint-Germain. I have continued in the same state of unwealthiness as formerly, and I fulfil the duties of librarian to the Theatre Français. My chief remaining duty is to be present at theatrical representations, of which I give an account in the *Patrie*. That is my daily bread." Emile Zola says of Coppée: 'You will be amazed at the number of simple and almost trivial matters which he has expressed with the most perfect artlessness and simplicity. He has introduced into his poetry all sorts of images and ideas from which Victor Hugo himself would have recoiled. Coppée has in fact much of that profound accent of truth, that enticing simplicity, which I believe will be the chief characteristics of the poets of the twentieth century.'

HANS ANDERSEN AND HIS SCOTCH CORRESPONDENT.

What child does not love the stories of Hans Andersen? A work is about to be published at Leipzig which shows the Danish writer in a very pleasing light. It consists of Andersen's hitherto inedited correspondence, and some of the letters were received from or written to a young admirer of the tale-teller in Scotland—none other than a little daughter of Livingstone. The *Vossische Zeitung* published a forecast of the promised work (which Andersen's translator, Emil Jonas, will issue), including several of the letters referred to, which are given in German. "Anna Mary Livingstone" writes from "Ulva Cottage, Hamilton, Scotland," on January 1st, 1869, to "Dear Hans Andersen" as follows:—"I like your tales so much that I would like to visit you, but I cannot, so I thought I would write to you. When papa comes home from Africa I shall ask him to take me to you. My favourite stories are 'The Galoshes of Fortune,' 'The Snow Queen,' and several others. The name of my papa is Dr. Livingstone. I am sending you my photograph and papa's autograph. I will now say farewell, and wish you a happy new year.—I am your affectionate little friend, Anna Mary Livingstone. P.S. Please write to me soon. My address is on the first page. And please send me your photograph." Andersen did write, not forgetting to send a photograph to his little admirer, who in the course of his reply said, "We have twice received news of papa, but it was neither time correct. Last Friday, however, our station master, who knows us, come with a 'newspaper which had news, and good news, and oh, how glad we were.' In May, 1871 Andersen writes to little Miss Livingstone from Basnes, near Skjelskor, Denmark," referring to a visit he had lately received from the sister and friends of his Scotch correspondent. He remarks: "Here in Denmark we often speak of your dear papa and his travels in Africa. Recently I read in a newspaper that he had left Africa and was on his way to Europe. Hurrah! that would be splendid! The dear God never forsakes good men who love him and do good deeds. What happiness there will be in the family, and what rejoicing throughout the whole country, when your dear, energetic father, whom we all esteem and honour, comes back to England." On November 23, 1872, "A. M." again writes to the Danish author, and says: "We have had Mr. Stanley here. He stayed a day or two with the Provost of Hamilton, Mr. Dykes, and gave a lecture." Closing with, "P.S. I love you so much, dear, dear Hans Andersen." To this letter, too, Andersen sent a reply. But the little Scotch correspondent was not the only one of Andersen's juvenile admirers who ventured to address letters to the Danish story-teller. Andersen had also young correspondents in America as the work about to be issued shows. It was the proposal of the Grand Duke of Weimar tha the correspondence should be published.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road London.

CORN SPROUTING IN A MAN'S CHEEK.

The Rev. Dr. Cosens, vicar of Dudley, preached the other night to an immense congregation at the harvest festival at St. Matthias, Earl's-court. In the course of a very able sermon on spiritual growth, in which he canvassed the views of the author of "Natural Law in Spiritual Life" and those of the Positivists, he stated as instances of the principle of vitality that not only had old Egyptian corn found last year in a mummy sprouted and grown after being confined for 3,000 years; but that, in a London hospital, a patient being operated on for agony in the cheek from some unknown cause, it was found that a corn of wheat, which he remembered long previously having been blown into his eye, was sprouting in his cheek.

ANECDOTES OF COUNT ANDRASSY.

The *Budapester Tageblatt* tells us that when Count Andrassy was Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had a great dislike to long conversations with ambassadors and secretaries. His servants always informed every seeker for an interview that their master was "very busy," and it often happened that he received diplomatic visitors in a rather unfriendly manner, or did not receive at all. In any other man such frequent violations of political etiquette would never have been pardoned, but they came to be overlooked in Andrassy, or accepted as "a way he had," on account of his singular attentiveness to those by whom he was intimately known. On one occasion, it is said, no less a person than the English Ambassador called upon the count in the morning. Andrassy had declared, it seems, that he would not receive any one at that time. "Tell him," he said to his servant, "that it is impossible for me to see him now; I am at my toilette." The English Ambassador left, not in the best of humours. The next day the two diplomatists met in the street. After a few indifferent remarks, our countryman said, "My dear count, you will pardon me for saying that I cannot regard your behaviour to me yesterday as quite correct. You might have had the politeness to receive me, for I did not wait upon you as one of your friends, but as the representative of the Queen of England." Andrassy, as usual, was amiability's very self. "My dear lord," he replied "do you think me capable of receiving the representative of the Queen of England with nothing but my shirt on?" The somewhat irritated English Ambassador, says the *Budapester Tageblatt*, was quite pacified by this argument.

THE RESULTS OF THE BERESFORD MEMORANDUM.

The *World* says:—"At Whitehall the necessity of keeping pace with modern requirements is just now unanimously admitted. Generally speaking, Lord Charles Beresford's recommendations are acceptable as well as practicable, and their accidental revelation will force them forward. Indeed, some action on them will be taken at no distant date. Of course, there is much to be done, and the Admiralty will only be able to move by stages. But I should not be surprised to hear that some addition was to be made to the personnel of the navy; that extra and improved torpedo vessels and other fighting craft of the smaller type were to be bought or built; that reforms were to be introduced in the practical training of naval officers, and further administrative retrenchments insisted upon at the dockyards; also that an Intelligence Department, on the lines suggested by Lord Charles Beresford, was to be constituted. If a systematic move is not made in the right direction, it will not be the fault of the naval members of the Board or of the principal advisers at Whitehall."

A NEGRO STATESMAN IN LONDON.

The Hon. Frederick Douglass, the negro statesman and orator, has been in London on a brief visit, accompanied by his wife, a white lady, to whom he was married about two years ago. His present intention is to extend his visit to Europe to the end of next summer, proceeding first to Paris and thence to Rome, Naples, &c. He hopes to attend some of the May meetings in London next year, and will probably deliver a series of lectures in the provinces. Mr. Douglass entertains high hopes of the negro race in the United States. Since the issue of President Lincoln's famous proclamation the negroes had increased from four to seven millions. Between four to five hundred now hold Government places, and no fewer than fifteen newspapers are owned and conducted by coloured men. It will be remembered that Mr. Douglass first came to this country in 1859, a runaway slave, and that he took a most prominent part in the abolition movement, associating with and enjoying the friendship of men like William Lloyd Garrison, John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, and, indeed, of all the leaders of the famous crusade which eventually resulted in the abolition of slavery in the United States.

THE EFFECT OF HEAT ON METAL.

The *Scientific American* recently drew attention to the fact that the overlapping plates at the middle of each span of Brooklyn Bridge, which have been introduced to allow the structure to contract or expand as the weather is cold or hot, have marks upon them indicating a distance of several feet between the extremes of contraction and expansion. This statement, at first sight, appears rather extravagant. But it is not so when it is taken into account that the bridge proper has a length of over 3,450ft., and that the extremes of temperature to which the bridge is subjected vary from -15deg. to +115deg. Fahrenheit, the total range being thus 132 deg. A similar movement takes place across the bridge, the latter contracting or expanding sideways according to the degree of heat with which the sun's rays strike it, although the movement is so small as to be almost imperceptible, and not nearly so great as if the bridge ran north and south. The same phenomenon has been noticed in other structures of stone and iron. The Washington monument, for instance, leans to the east in the morning and to the west in the afternoon. A plummet-line suspended in the interior of the dome of the Capitol at Washington was found by actual measurement to swing over a space of 4¼in., making a total dip from the perpendicular of 8½in., the movement involving the entire dome. Some years ago a learned monk in Rome suspended a plummet in this way from the top of the dome in St. Peter's, and was astonished to find this mysterious movement. He attributed it to a third and undiscovered motion of the earth; but it was afterwards explained as the effect of the action of the sun on the metal of the dome.

A SPANISH EXECUTION.

The correspondent of a French paper gives the following account of the execution at Malaga of a Spaniard who was sentenced to death more than two years ago for the murder of his wife and child. He had remained in the condemned cell ever since; but he thought, as did his gaolers, that there was no intention of having the sentence executed. But a few days ago the order for his execution was sent from Madrid, and when the fact became known in Malaga there was a general expression of disgust at the action of the authorities. The officers in command of the troops told off to maintain order, declined to escort the executioner from the prison to the place of execution, and it seemed for a short time as if the mob would rescue the condemned man, who was so overcome at the sudden intimation of his fate that he could hardly sit up in the cart. To add to the painfulness of the situation, the executioner bungled in his task, and the condemned man was not strangled at the first attempt.

AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

A Brussels correspondent writes to the *Vossische Zeitung* an account of the discovery of another great navigable tributary of the Congo, which it joins on the right bank, at a point between the Obangé, and the Lincona. It is called the Sekoli, and was discovered by an expedition which, starting from Madiville on the Ongoné, proceeded in a north-north-easterly direction for four weeks, journeying with the greatest difficulty through thick forests and jungle. In latitude 1° 30′ N., they came on a river which the natives called Sekoli, at a point, as they afterwards learned, about one degree south of its source. Proceeding further, they came into the district of the Jambis, who showed themselves so hostile that the explorers considered it safer to return. They again struck the Sekoli, which they determined to descend; but the natives refused to sell them boats, so they had to make some small boats for themselves. The voyage down the river occupied six weeks. The river, they found, is known by different names in different parts of its course. It flows at first in a direction from west to east and then bends southward. About the equator it receives on its right bank a considerable tributary, the Ambili. The water is brackish at this point; indeed, the soil all around is impregnated with salt, which is gathered by the natives and forms an article of trade for them. The country abounds in large game—wild oxen, antelopes, elephants, hippopotami. Below the equator the southerly direction becomes more decided. The river is between 500 and 600 metres broad, and has many islands. In the lower portion of its course it flows through immense grass plains, which feed vast numbers of wild cattle, antelopes, and elephants. But the navigation is impeded by the hippopotami. The human population is very thin. At last the expedition reached the Congo. At the confluence there is a great delta, almost opposite the former station of Lonkoléla. The discovery of the Sekoli has added about 600 kilometres to the navigable network of the Upper Congo waters.

MARQUIS AND COSTERMONGER.

The death of the Marquis of Ailesbury raises to the peerage one of perhaps the most extraordinary specimens of hereditary rank that even recent days have seen (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*). Lord Savernake, who now becomes the Marquis of Ailesbury, distinguished himself a few years ago by constantly appearing in public as a costermonger. He wore the usual stiff cloth, cutaway flash coat, with rather large pearl buttons; the tight corduroy breeches, with bell bottoms; the gaudy gipsy neckerchief, and the small peaked cap in which the well-known London character disports, and he also drove a small cart of the coster type. Among his other idiosyncrasies was his marriage, when he selected as the future Marchioness one of the young ladies whom Mr. John Hollingshead used to produce in the burlesques of the Gaiety Theatre.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Regina, Captain W. J. Kayll, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (Oct. 17) with a cargo of coal.

The s.s. Bhownagar, 508 tons, Nacoda, obtained her port clearance permit yesterday, and she will sail for Bhownagar this morning with 35 deck passengers.

The s. s. Carlton, 1,322 tons, Captain J. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne (Oct. 15). She brings on board coals, horses, and one Mr. Doolan, as first-class passenger and 6 deck passengers.

The s.s. Kangra, Captain H. Ingram, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from London, with the following passengers:— Col. and Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone and 2 children, and 160 males, females, and children on deck.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain C. E. Darby, brought a general cargo and the following passengers on board yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th ultimo. Mr. and Mrs. Treacher, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Manson, Mrs Foot and baby, Mr. Gray, Mr. Weatherall and Revd. Mr. Cushing.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer s. s. Merka, 1,029 tons, Captain Abbass, yesterday obtained her port clearance for Zanzibar. She sails this morning with the following passengers:—Mr. Hazi Mahomed Bauker, Mr. Moosabhai Tharia Topun, Messrs. Jivraj Liladhar, Pestonji Jehangir, Nanji Miani, Miss Manbai, and 150 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17th November.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia	3274	W. H. Boothby..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Peshawur	..	....	C	....
„ Ravenna	..	....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Kangra	..	....	E	....
„ C. Graham..	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Wingate	1366	J. Thompson	G	C. Maneckji.
„ Carlton	..	....	H J	....
„ Lamport	1579	L. P. Cross......	K	McCulloch.
„ Atrato	..	....	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Algoma	..	....	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Westbourne	..	....	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
16	Kangra (s)	Ingram	London.
17	Mecca (s)	Megonis	Mozambique.
	Carlton (s)	Watson	Melbourne.
	Regius (s)	Kayll	Cardiff.
	Clan Sinclair (s)	Darby	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:— Steamer Kangra, for London, via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:— Steamer Merka, for Zanzibar. „ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
12	Professor (s)	Wallace	Liverpool, Oct. 7.
	Amazon	McLaren	Glasgow, July 28.
	Reliance	English	Melbourne, Sept. 15.
	Ladakh	Thomas	Liverpool, July 15.
13	Maharaja (s)	Wright	Bombay, Oct. 9.
	Cy. of Selkirk	Stewart	Bombay, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12.—Steamers Gulf of Mexico and Glendevon. Ships Glenericht and South American.

Nov. 13.—Steamers Avocet, Coconada, Sirsa, Drechenfels, and Argo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
13	Venetia (s)	Rangoon.
14	Navarino (s)	Calcutta.
15	Khandalla (s)	Bombay.
	Nevasa (s)	Negapatam.
	Ethiopia (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
12	Ballarat (s)	Calcutta.
	Sirdhana (s)	Ceylon.
	Nevasa (s)	Negapatam.
	Chanda (s)	Bombay.
13	Clan Ronald (s)	London.
	Clan Matheson (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 16.

From Liverpool.

Clan Graham (s), 4 cases tobacco and cigarettes, E Heptoola.

Belgravia (s), 1 case cutlery, Allana Abdool Rehman; 1 case cutlery, Noormahomed Ismail.

Werneth Hall (s), 5 cases corks, B. S. Majoo and Co.; 12 boxes polished plate glass, A. Abdoolali.

From London.

Surat (s), 2 packages photographic instruments, Madhowram and Balaji; 4 cases medicines and surgical instrumenst, King, King and Co.; 155 cases cheese, bacon, and oilmanstores, and confectionery, C. N. Patell; 19 cases biscuits, milk and provisions, A. Shurufali; 770 boxes brandy, N. Ardeshir and Co.; 40 casks beer, Dajibhai Dadabhai; 8 cases medicines and provisions, Phillips and Co.; 70 cases liquor, Dhanjibhai Cowasji; 95 casks pale ale, Treacher and Co.

Parramatta (s), 7 cases hams, bacon, cheese, &c., the Co-operative Stores; 1 case boots and shoes, H. Moola.

Belgravia (s), 72 cases whisky, rum, and bitters, S. H. Battliwalla.

Loodiana (s), 6 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Lawada (s), 9 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Hazara (s), 20 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Cathay (s), 1 hogshead brandy, D. Naserwanji.

From Glasgow.

Clan Maclean (s), 25 casks whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Cuba (s), 1 cask whisky, A. McKenzie and Co.

Belgravia (s), 144 cases port-wine, Graham and Co.

Crown of Arragon (s), 110 boxes brandy, Norosjee Ardeshir and Co.

From Marseilles.

Surat (s), 40 barrels Malta grapes, D. Sola.

Archimede (s), 2 cases musical toys, &c., Dadabhai Rustomjee; 3 cases brandy, Dhanjibhai Cowasjee.

Surat (s), 4 cases leather bags, picture frames, &c., Mahomed Joosuf.

From Antwerp.

Rialto (s), 6 cases Chinese colours, Tyabajee F. Bengali

DAILY EXPORTS—November 16.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall (s), 54 bales wool, Motichund Suntookchund; 160 bales hemp, Runchordass Vithuldas.

For London.

Ravenna (s), 27 bales goat and sheep skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 3,999 cwts barley, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 16 bales sheep and goat skins, Haji Casam Haji Gunny; 515 cwts myrabolums and 120 cwts olibanum, A. Wellji; 6 bales cow hides, Cursetji Jehangir and Co; 4,001 cwts barley, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 21 bales sheep and goat skins, Haji Sidick Haji Jan Mahomed; 91 cwts woollen and cotton cut pieces, A. Esmalji.

For Hamburg.

Ravenna (s), 120 cwts ivory, A. Blaschock and Co.

For Marseilles.

Belgravia s, 2,500 cwts ground-nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa.

Auretta (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Lamport (s), 4,000 cwts Jabalpore wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Naples.

Algoma (s). 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.; 2,000 cwts wheat, W. Bell and Co.

For Catania.

Algoma (s) 2,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

For Calcutta.

Madura (s), 60 bales cotton, C. R. Sethna.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited. 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT—November 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

539-76—Little, S., F. and N.—Lukmidas Khimji vs. Maneckvahoo and others.—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

339-84—Little, S., F. and N.—L. A. Watkins vs. The Hon. Charles F. Farran, and others—Pestonjee and R., and F. A. Little.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

381-80—Little, S., F. and N.—Premji Heerji and others vs. Goolam Hoosein Meya Jan and others—Craigie, L. and O.

To vary Commissioner's report.

877-70—Crawford and B.—Mithibai and others vs. L. N. Banaji and others—Tobin and R. and Craigie, L. and O.

Long Causes.

477-85—T. H. Pearse—(For pauper) Butta Ramsett vs. Vithul Gunpat—Payne, G. and S.

389-84—Khunderao M.—Bapooji Cassinath and another vs. Nursidas Jetram and another—Little, S., F. and N.

376-84—Crawford and B.—Morarji Sewji vs. Goculdas Moolji and others—Craigie, L. and O., and P. and R.

374-85—Balkrishna and B.—Keshrinath Janardhun and others vs. Ardesir Bezonji—Nanu and H. —(Settled.)

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others—Little, S., F. and N.

493-85—J. C. Cama—Ismaelkhan Hassankhan vs. Abdebhai Carrimbhai—Payne, G. and S., N. and H., M. B. B.; B. and H., and T. and D.

395-85—Payne, G. and S.—R. Brancer vs. Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur—Ardesir, H. and D.

386-84—Ardesir, H. and D.—Khadizabebee vs. Mariambebee and another Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

442-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Cooverjee Dhunjibhoy Patel vs. Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Little, S., F. and N.—Part heard.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—W. and B., and H, C. and B.

139-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

140-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

222-84—Little, S., F. and N.—Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rahiman vs. Cassum Haji Mitha and others—Jefferson, B. and D., Tobin and R., and Wadia and G.

119-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Chaturbhuj Goverdhun and another vs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and others—Crawford and B.

327-84—Little, S., F. and N.—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another—Wadia add G.

85-86—Crawford and B.—Sulleman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—Munsookhlal and D., J. C. C., P. G. and S., B. and H., B. and K. and L., S., F. and N.

86-86—Crawford and B.—Sulleman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M. and D., J. C. C., P. G. and S., B. and H., and L., S., F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

341-86—Mirza H. K.—Sonee Munji Ramji and others vs. Sonee Karson Rana and others—Shamrao P.—T. H. Pearse, and in person.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

143-86—Mulji B. B.—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

231-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Jaitha Huridas vs. Purshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anundji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

425-85—Little, S., F. and N.—R. V. Hearn and others vs. Welljee Ludha and another—Chalk and W. and Payne, G. and E. (Settled.)

404-85—R. Skipsey—Elizir Essoobjee vs Lalbai and others—Little, S., F. and N.

413-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nawab Hamidood Dowlah, &c. vs. Khadizabebee and another—Winter and B.

44-84—Craigie, L. and O. Chundumull Bemchund vs. David Watson—Crawford and B.

414-85—J. C. Cama—Fakeer Mahomed Baboon Hoosen vs. Rowjee Rughoonath and others—Payne, G. and S., Bomonjee and H., and Muljee B. B.

416-85—J. C. Cama—Fakeer Mahomed Baboon Hoosein vs. Ambeerbai and others—Payne, G. and S. Bomonjee and H., and Muljee B. B.

262-83—Little, S., F. and N—Purmanund Jewandas vs. Ardesir Framjee—Ardesir, H. and D.

352-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Maneckiel Iswardas and another vs. Girjashunker Vajeshunker and others—Little, S., F. and N.

82-85—Ardesir, H. and D—Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah vs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and others—Crawford and B.

141-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ludha Soonderjee vs. Goswami Shri Girdharjee G. Maharaj—Hore, C. and B.

50-85—Balkrishna and B.—Damodher Sadashiv and another vs. Mudon Madhovrao and others—Thakurdas, D. and C.

511-85—Tyabjee, and D.—Jaikissondas Hurkissondas vs. Bhugwandas Luckmidas—Shamrao P.

360-85—Wadia and G.—Thumabai vs. Dadoba Ramchundra—In person.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Daily Prices—Beef—	Rs.	a.	p.
Fruits—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Custard apples, each	0	1	6
Pomeloes, large, each	1	8	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	10	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Do. Mangalore	1	0	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	8	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	0	0
Do. do. small, each	0	10	0
Do. musk, small, each	0	3	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	4	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	4	0	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	12	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	6	0
Grapes, Cabul, per box	0	8	0
Apples, Verona, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. Cashmere, per dozen	3	8	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6
Chekoos, per dozen	1	4	0
Custard Apples, per dozen	0	12	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	3	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. small, per maund	2	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Do. do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	5	6
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Turnips, large per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	1	0
Beet, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	3
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	3
Green Peas, per seer	0	2	0
French Beans, per seer	0	1	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen	0	9	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	6	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Rossells, per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	10	0
Betelnut, per maund	6	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6

Maximum Rates.

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Proprietors,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Export Agents.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
Agents for the Bengal Presidency,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
Agents for the Madras Presidency,
BARBIE Co.; De BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
Agent for Rangoon,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotel keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the Nizam State Railway the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Times of India March 1886.

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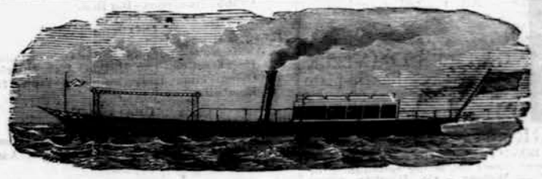
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